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The withdrawal of the consent of Governor Colquitt for the passage of a body of Mexican troops across American territory along the Rio Grande to make a movement against the rebel forces raises the interesting question as to the limitations and powers of the President of the United States in matters involving the admission of foreign troops to American territory. President Taft has consented to this presence of Mexican troops. There have been instances in our history when foreign troops have been permitted to traverse American soil. In 1876 the government of Mexico received permission from our State Department to land a small detachment of troops at Brazos Santiago, Texas, to aid in the defense of Matamoros, on the southern bank of the Rio Grande. The Acting Secretary of State at that time, Mr. Cadwalader, informed Mexico by direction of President Grant that "it is expected that the force will not stay unnecessarily long within United States jurisdiction and that the Mexican government will be held accountable for any injuries which they may commit upon persons or property during their stay and on their way to Mexico." The Supreme Court has said (Tucker v. Alexandroff, 183 U.S., 424) that "while no act of Congress authorizes the executive department to permit the introduction of foreign troops, the power to give such permission without legislative assent was probably assumed to exist from the authority of the President as commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the United States."

Just to what extent, if any, the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy gives to the President the right to admit foreign troops to our domains does not seem as yet to have been passed upon by a competent court, and it may be doubted whether that military command in the opinion of the law department carries with it any such right, which may perhaps be found to inhere in other prerogatives of the Executive. President Taft has already permitted several bodies of Mexican troops to pass through Texas and Arizona for the purpose of pushing the campaign against the rebels in the northern states of Mexico. The governors of these states have acquiesced, but Governor Colquitt, of Texas, after agreeing to the transfer of a brigade under General Blanquet from Eagle Pass to Del Rio and Marathon, has changed his mind on the ground that the seventy-mile march "will invite difficulties which I do not want to occur in Texas." The view of the State Department that the Texas executive was consulted only as a matter of courtesy will do much to make his protest unavailing, although in April, 1889, when permission was given to one hundred Mexican infantry to traverse United States territory on their way to Ensenada, Lower California, Secretary of State James G. Blaine announced that "the necessary permission has been granted by the Executive of each state," language that suggests that Mr. Blaine deemed such state permission requisite. The decision of the Supreme Court above quoted was called out in the matter of admitting a detachment of Russian marines to man a cruiser building at the Cramp shipyard in Philadelphia. This refusal of Governor Colquitt again raises the question as to whether soil of a state is territory of the sovereign United States rather than exclusive territory of a state as such. Under a loose construction the revolutionists of Mexico might protest that permitting federal troops to cross American territory is equivalent to assistance given to one faction as against the other, and to that extent is intervention in behalf of the party in power; but our Government might retort that the forces of the existing government are the only ones of which the United States has any legal cognizance. However, it is quite conceivable that if a revolution were under way in Mexico that had

widespread sympathy among Americans our State Department might find itself criticised for admitting Mexican federal troops to our territory, thus giving aid to one side that would of necessity have to be denied to the other. Perhaps our Government will eventually make a cast-iron rule that it will permit no foreign troops to enter our domains in a distinctly martial undertaking.

It would be interesting to know where the Philadelphia Public Ledger obtained the information on which it bases this statement in its editorial on Oct. 1: "There have been attempts on this side of the border to persuade this Government by taunts, by sensationalism, by appeals to 'the spirit of patriotism,' to seize the opportunity and rend the Mexican Republic. The manifest-destiny shouters have pleaded and the more unscrupulous of the opposition from day to day have asserted that the President on the eve of the election would assuredly intervene in Mexico, invade the territory of our neighbor, seize the republic, and thus by one master stroke of Bismarckian statecraft attempt to aid his political fortunes by an act of aggression and a bloody war." We keep a fairly close watch upon the sentiment of the American people in military matters, and we have yet to find the least suggestion that the United States "invade Mexico and seize the republic." The only thing demanded has been that troops be sent into Mexico to protect American citizens on the ground that they are entitled to better protection than is afforded by the Government in shipping rifles to Americans in danger in Mexico with the suggestion that they defend themselves. What has been asked differs in no essential particular from what has been done and is being done by this country in Nicaragua, where we have sent marines and bluejackets to protect Americans and foreigners. Although our forces in the Central American republic have taken a conspicuous part in recent events there has been no insinuation, even from the Public Ledger, that we were "seizing the republic." There is little, if any, difference, except in geographical location, between the situation in Nicaragua and that in Mexico. In the former country revolutions are more frequent, and hence this Government realized the instability of the ruling régime for the moment in power and the necessity of vigorous measures to protect our rights. In Mexico for a generation there was a strong government which enforced respect for the rights of foreigners. Now that that government has given place to another, it is presumed that it will be as strong as its predecessor and that, given time, it will restore order throughout the country. Hence there is a natural reluctance to interfere, where, were the country the prey of annual revolutions, there might be less hesitation. But whether in Mexico or in Nicaragua or in Cuba the presence of troops of the United States will not mean the "seizing of that country," but merely the military protection of citizens of its own and other governments. Off in remote and impartial Manila the Cablenews-American sees in our activities in Nicaragua the result of the Monroe Doctrine, with its hands-off declaration to Europe and with the consequent obligation of playing the rôle of policeman in protecting citizens of countries which we will not permit to do any of the protecting. It is easily conceivable that we might shirk our duty in such countries, or even in Mexico, so long that there might come a massacre of Europeans. Then if we had been aware of the menacing conditions and had not taken the military precautions required by the conditions prevalent we should justify the indictment of the Monroe Doctrine at the bar of the world's opinion.

With Turkey rent by dissension at home and weakened by her war with Italy it is only natural that the Balkan Christian states should take advantage of her predicament to assert their rights to self-government unhampered by the sovereignty of the Porte. The rise of Bulgaria in the last few years to an independent state through the throwing off of the Turkish yoke has naturally awakened like aspirations among other adjoining principalities in the Macedonian region. There is much talk in the newspaper despatches about Macedonia, but there is now no official division known as Macedonia, but the name has recently come into wide use in connection with the strife of the Christian races in the Turkish dominions. The ancient region corresponds nearly to the vilayet of Saloniki with the eastern part of that of Monastir. The population consists principally of Slavs (made up of Bulgarian and Serb elements, the Bulgarian element predominating in the language), Turks, Greeks, Albanians and Zinzars (Macedo-Rumans). The agitation of the Christian subjects of the Porte in this part of the Turkish Empire and the ambition of Greece and Bulgaria to annex part of the territory have created the so-called "Macedonian question" in Eastern European politics. Reports of the assassinations of Bulgarians in Macedonia have aroused the national feeling in Bulgaria, and King Ferdinand may find it impossible to check the popular desire to have things out once for all with Turkey. Serbia, Greece and Montenegro are said to be ready to side with Bulgaria and make common war on the Mussulman government. There are not a few students of Eastern politics who affect to see the hands of big nations moving the pawns about on the Macedonian chessboard. Russia is said to be behind every move made by Serbia, and her mobilization of a quarter of a million men at Warsaw ostensibly for maneuver purposes synchronizes too closely with the outbreak in Macedonia not to have for some a suggestion

of Russian influence in the present situation. Reports from Constantinople seem to convey the impression that if the agitation in Macedonia is carried much further Turkey will conclude a peace with Italy so as to turn her undivided attention to her home troubles. The demands of the allied anti-Turkish governments, as far as can be made out from the conflicting despatches from the Balkans, seem to hinge upon the granting of certain reforms in the Macedonian region, aiming at the betterment of the conditions of the people living there. With the command of the Aegean Sea in Italian hands, the Porte will find it difficult to keep up its forces in Macedonia by means of a single-track railroad from Constantinople to Saloniki and from the latter place northward to Uskub, which is about fifty miles south of the Servian and Bulgarian southern frontier. The garrisons which Turkey has now in her Macedonian districts are exposed to attack because the population in those sections is largely anti-Moslem, and as soon as any blow is struck at Turkey is likely to give a united support to the enemy. Turkish rule in Macedonia has been largely that of force for years, and loyal support is not looked for from any but the followers of Mahomet.

According to statistics presented by Vernon M. Cady in an illustrated lecture at the health exhibit in connection with the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography sixteen times as much is expended annually in this country for liquor and tobacco as is devoted to the support of the Navy and Army, over which the hysterical peace advocates make so much pother. Adding the amount expended for jewelry and ornaments, confectionery, soft drinks, patent medicines and chewing gum, we have a total of \$4,513,000,000. The expenditure for the Army and Navy is less than five per cent. of this sum. If this wasteful expenditure does not bankrupt the nation it need not fear the expenditure of one-twenty-fifth the amount in providing for the public defense and keeping alive the manly virtues which have preserved the country and are its promise of security for the future. Mr. Cady declared that there are 300,000 registered white slaves in this country, and that the police of the various cities estimate that there are 1,000,000 more not registered. He threw upon the screen a table showing how Americans spend \$3,000,000,000 annually through the social evil and the diseases of vice. Other principal expenditures of the American people were given as follows: Intoxicating liquors, \$2,000,000,000; tobacco, \$1,200,000,000; jewelry and ornaments, \$800,000,000; automobiles, \$500,000,000; church work at home, \$250,000,000; confectionery, \$200,000,000; soft drinks, \$120,000,000; tea and coffee, \$100,000,000; millinery, \$90,000,000; patent medicines, \$80,000,000; chewing gum, \$13,000,000; foreign missions, \$12,000,000. In placing the cost of immorality at \$3,000,000,000 Mr. Cady did not include the cost of the care of the sick, blind, insane, paralytic, or the expense of infant funerals which, he declared, result from immorality. Taking into account only the annual cost of immorality, intoxicants, jewelry and ornaments, patent medicines, tobacco and gum we have a total of \$7,093,000,000, which is thirty-five times the annual charge for the Army and Navy. The other items amount to six times the appropriations for the two Services, which are, in round numbers, two per cent. of all the items named by Mr. Cady.

There is about as much chance of an entente between Japan and Russia, in the opinion of the London United Service Gazette, as there is between France and Germany, and it calls attention to the activities of Russia in the Far East as presaging a war by which she may retrieve her prestige. Japan, it would appear, is not unaware of these preparations, and is leaving no precautions neglected which it is possible to effect and which are calculated to strengthen her position. The Antung-Mukden railway is now complete, and the bridge over the Yalu is also a finished work, while from Tokio to Peking nowadays is only a four days' journey. More significant than all, Japan has ready on the Siberian border a vast quantity of heavy ordnance which would be placed in defensive positions at short notice were war imminent. All these preparations are being met by Russia, who is pouring her troops into Northern Mongolia and at the same time pushing forward with feverish anxiety the Stretinsk railway and an elaborate and extensive system of field and other fortifications. The very indecisiveness of the last Manchurian war might contribute to this state of mind in Russia, for no one who followed the events of that time could find much cause for humiliation for Russia in view of the fact that she was fighting five thousand miles from her capital and had only a single-track railway with which to get her troops and supplies to Manchuria.

Before the annual convention at Little Rock, Ark., of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterways Association the president, William K. Kavanaugh, of St. Louis, in his opening address said that carrying out the purposes of the association would benefit the country more than the Panama Canal, and he suggested that the workers and machinery employed on the Isthmus be transferred from the completed canal to the Mississippi River. The deep waterway would cost considerably less than the Panama Canal, said Kavanaugh. "A very important phase of this deep waterway," he declared, "has been indicated by the recent record breaking floods in the Mississippi Valley. These floods have been more damaging than any that have gone before. I am in favor of the Federal Government taking over these levees and perfecting them along the most advanced scientific lines."

The annual Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples will be held this year at Mohonk Lake, N.Y., on Oct. 23, 24 and 25. Among those expected to address the conference are Major John P. Finley, U.S.A., late Governor of Zamboanga, Moro Province, P.I.; Col. L. M. Maus, Med. Corps, U.S.A., first Commissioner of Health of the Philippines; Governor General Forbes, of the Philippine Islands; Frank R. White, Director of Education, Philippine Islands; Congressman Jones, of the House Committee on Insular Affairs; Rev. James B. Rodgers, of the Presbyterian Mission in Manila; and Father Finegan, chaplain of Bilibid Prison, Manila. These conferences, which ever since 1883 have been held annually to consider the interests of the Indian, enlarged their scope in 1904 to include the peoples of the Philippines, Porto Rico and other dependencies of the United States, which since that date have, to an increasing extent, commanded the attention of the meeting. This year the whole Philippine question will be thoroughly threshed out. An advance note of the work of the conference says: "A problem within a problem is Moro Province. This southern Philippine province contains over a quarter of a million fighting Mohammedan fanatics. The Spaniards fought them for centuries without conquering them. The Christian Filipinos have never been able to cope successfully with them. The United States is now holding them in check by martial rule. The question is, If we should give independence to the Philippines, what about Moro Province? Major John P. Finley, U.S.A., can speak with authority concerning the Moros. For the last ten years he has been working among these people. He has established local government among them and has started them on the road to civilization. The central idea underlying his work has been industrial regeneration on a peace basis. The military machine—for Moro Province is controlled directly by the United States Army—is being employed to establish fair play, justice, respect for life and property and to lay the foundation for progress. At the Mohonk meeting will be shown a collection of 'barong' and 'kris' knives, samples of over 5,000 weapons that Major Finley has taken from these savage Moros. He has been trying to convince them that industrial pursuits are more profitable than piracy and slavery, that swords should be turned into plowshares. As a means of promoting the arts of peace he has established what are known as the Moro Exchanges, markets established by the Government, which make it possible for the Moro to sell his produce for a fair recompense. This institution has been a great success, the Moro Exchanges now doing a business in native products of over 1,000,000 pesos a year."

An indication of what the Government of the United States has done in keeping down lawlessness in the Philippine Islands among the different tribes which had so long been warring upon each other is furnished by the opinions of Col. J. G. Habord, acting director of the Philippine Constabulary, relative to the improvement among the wild people of the islands. Colonel Habord returned to Manila on Aug. 12 after a trip of inspection through the southern islands in company with Dean C. Worcester, Secretary of the Interior. To a reporter of the Manila Times he said that he had found evidences of thrift and progress, far different from the conditions prevailing in that part of the archipelago only a few years ago. Owing to the efforts of Mr. Worcester many of the wild people have been transferred from the west coast of Palawan, where they were fighting and stealing from each other all the time, to the east, and the progress made by them in a short time has been marvelous. They now live in beautifully kept barrios (villages) and the streets are kept strictly clean. The tribesmen themselves, instead of resuming their old habits, have taken up farming and cattle raising with interest and industry, and are making useful citizens out of themselves. In Mindanao evidences of advancement were manifest on every hand. Scattered through the province were found trade schools and agricultural schools or experimental farms, where young Moros are taught the arts of farming and cattle raising. All that section is a fine coffee and cattle raising country. Cebu's much talked of "revolution" did not interest the Constabulary head to any extent. The whole thing, according to him, amounted to nothing more than an ordinary graft scheme, where a few illiterate crooks worked the old peseta game on the ignorant and credulous mountain people. The prominent and self-respecting Filipinos in the Cebu assisted the authorities in every way to bring the grafters to trial. The affair had nothing to do with the recent withdrawal of American troops. Those who wished the troops to stay for their own purposes seized on the grafting incident to give color to their demands.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, has decided to make an important test in field firing by night on the state camp ground at Peekskill, N.Y., on Saturday, Oct. 12. He has detailed Col. N. B. Thurston, commanding the 1st Field Artillery, to have a battery on the ground to be used in the test on the above date. There has been much disagreement among Infantry and Artillery officers on the effectiveness of artillery fire at night, particularly at searchlights used to illuminate the foreground of a defensive position. During maneuvers at Pine Camp, N.Y., in 1910, in executing a problem involving a defense of a bridge head, the defending force used searchlights to illuminate the foreground over which the attacking Infantry was required to advance. A battery of Artillery with the attacking force obtained a position with site defilade, behind a crest, approximately 900 yards from the defenders' position, and opened fire on the searchlights. Blank ammunition only was used in this problem, but the umpires ruled that the attack was repulsed by reason of the effective use of the searchlights. Complaint, however, was made by many artillerymen present that the lights would have been destroyed by the guns at the above mentioned range. Other officers argued that was no more illusionary target than a searchlight at night, and that the chance of striking such a target was small. With a view to settling this controversy, if possible, General O'Ryan has decided that the coming test shall involve two problems, in which fixed ammunition shall be used. In the first test the position of the lights will be pointed out to the battery commander in the afternoon and he will be permitted by reconnaissance to obtain all firing data obtainable under actual conditions. When the night arrives the battery commander

will be required to fire at that searchlight, and after a stated time another searchlight will be turned on in a different position and an attempt made to destroy it. The experiment in the second problem will involve firing at the light without knowledge as to its range or location other than that obtainable by the beam of the light. Major General O'Ryan invites all officers interested to be present at the firing, and hopes that as many as can will avail themselves of the opportunity.

Impressed by the excellent results obtained at the maneuver division camp in Texas in 1911 by the incineration of food garbage, Capt. Percy L. Jones, Med. Corps, U.S.A., tried similar methods at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to ascertain whether the plan was adaptable to life in barracks. His conclusion is that it is, especially because in barracks there is the advantage of having a sewer to carry away practically all the liquid constituents. Until it was necessary to start the winter fire in the furnace the solid garbage, after draining, was wrapped in small bundles and burned in the kitchen range while it was not in use for the preparation of meals. After starting the winter fire the bundles of garbage were transferred to a galvanized iron can and fed directly into the large furnace. When judiciously employed this method does not interfere with the heating of the building and adds very little to the duties of the fireman. Within two hours after the completion of the meals all garbage is consumed by the fire. In his own home Captain Jones finds this method works equally well by using only the kitchen range. Cans and other non-combustibles are drained and carted away with the ashes. Drains do not become clogged with grease and garbage accumulations. Even if they should he believes it would be economy for the Q.M. Department to install larger drains. Where the large Army range is not available the oil paper bag, somewhat like that used in bag cookery, makes a good substitute for storing garbage. Captain Jones in the October Military Surgeon enumerates a number of objections to the prevailing manner of disposing of garbage, and suggests that if his method is adopted a medical officer be detailed to supervise and make frequent reports to the C.O.

Norwegian and Swedish soldiers are trained in the use of the ski, or gliding snowshoe, for getting over the snow. A recent Scientific American has pictures illustrating locomotion by water skates, which, if successful, may result in each soldier carrying his individual boat strapped on his back as he would carry a knapsack. These water skates, which are used in Germany, look very much like skis. They are made of pointed caoutchouc cylinders and rubber-coated sail-cloth covers, into which is forced air which acts as the buoyant power. At the undersides of the skates are attached movable fins, which by opening at every move enable the skater to slide on with the utmost facility. The "skater" can also increase mobility by the use of a small paddle. In case of an upset, which is very rare, the skater can disengage his feet with a single movement from the floats and thus be left free for swimming. As soon as the air is let out of the cylinders they can be compressed into a small and handy bundle. As the possibilities of this form of overwater transportation impress themselves upon the imagination, one sees the insular safety of England vanishing under the attack of swarms of Germans or French gliding across the Channel on these skates as a crowd of schoolboys swarm with their ice skates over a frozen pond. Indeed, one can imagine battles in mid-channel between serried ranks of skaters, paddle in one hand and rifle in the other. Perhaps a great storm may come along to save Britain then just as a storm broke upon the Spanish Armada and gave Howard and Drake a chance to destroy the sea power of Spain.

In the Confederate Veteran Thomas A. Futrell, Marianna, Ark., sends the story of the Appomattox apple tree to join Weems's story of the Washington cherry tree, saying: "I see that Woodrow Wilson is to plant a tree on the spot where grew the apple tree under which Lee surrendered (?). Now, for the love of the truth of history, the oft-repeated story that Lee surrendered under an apple tree should be corrected. It is true that there was an old orchard of apple trees at Appomattox, and it is also true that on April 9, 1865, General Lee dismounted and sat on a pile of rails lying against an old apple tree and wrote a reply to a communication from General Grant; and it is also a fact that after General Lee rode off in the direction of the McClain house, where he did surrender, the Confederate soldiers cut the tree down into small pieces, each soldier carrying away a small piece. The stump was dug up and the roots taken by the soldiers. I well remember that when I reached the place where the tree had stood hundreds of soldiers were there trying to get a chip of the tree. I succeeded in getting a piece about one and a half inch long by an inch wide and an eighth in thickness, on which I wrote: 'Gen. R. E. Lee surrendered on Sunday, April 9, 1865.' I cut the only star that had not been shot to pieces from our regimental battle flag and wrapped it around my chip from the 'apple tree,' and I now have both. Any schoolboy can learn from any good school history that General Lee surrendered in the McClain house and not under the famous apple tree."

Another popular superstition about the human body seems to have received a hard blow in the observations of Dr. H. Marcou, an eminent European physician and surgeon, who, after studying for quarter of a century the liability to tuberculosis of narrow-chested and broad-chested men has come to the conclusion that the latter have no advantage, rather the reverse. These data have been obtained by examining the records of a large Russian life insurance society for the last twenty-five years to ascertain the later history of policy-holders with the so-called phthisical, or consumptive, chest, and should be of great value to recruiting officers. Dr. Marcou's report on his studies recently appeared in the Archives Générales de Médecine de Paris, and was summarized in a recent issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association. The French surgeon insists that the "phthisical chest" is the result of and does not precede tuberculosis. A long narrow chest may have more actual lung area than the broad chest. He regards the thin "longiform" applicants as better risks than the robust "latiforms," on the basis of the society records and his own observation. If a man becomes tuberculous the shape of his chest will have no influence on the

progress of his disease; the narrow-chested tuberculous are just as likely to throw off the disease and recover as the broad-chested.

Placing U.S. Army and Navy recruiting stations above saloons has brought forth a storm of protest and condemnation at the hands of church and anti-saloon people of that section of the city of Milwaukee, according to the reports in the dailies. A movement to include various churches and organizations is being launched to make an investigation. The new U.S. Army recruiting station at Milwaukee avenue and North Halsted street in what was formerly a residence flat above a saloon and the U.S. Navy recruiting station above another saloon directly across the street at North Halsted street, Grand avenue and Milwaukee avenue are the two places which have precipitated the difficulty. What the ministers and church people object to is the sight of United States soldiers and marines in uniform standing in front of the saloons with flags hanging down from the windows as if the display to attract boys and young men to the recruiting stations was a part of the saloon advertisement. Proximity of the government offices to the saloons and the danger of recruiting soldiers and sailors from the saloon element are pointed to as among the objections to the location of recruiting stations in the same buildings with the saloons. We are glad to observe this evidence of interest in our military services. The protest is an entirely proper one, and we trust that it will be heeded at Washington.

A Yankee genius is proposing to raise the sunken U.S.S. Yankee by means of empty barrels. "I'm going to anchor my schooner alongside," he says, "weight down a barrel and have a diver place it in the hold. Then a derrick will pull the lead weight back up and another barrel will be sent down. It will take two divers about three weeks to get enough barrels in." "How do you figure that you can get enough barrels into the vessel?" inquired the reporter of the New Bedford Evening Standard, skeptically. "It's extremely simple," he replied rather disdainfully. "The displacement of the Yankee was 6,225 tons. One of my barrels, or hogsheads, displaces about sixty gallons of water. A ton of salt water is 217.95 gallons. You can readily see that it will take less than four barrels to displace a ton of water. I'm making a liberal estimate and am calling it four. At that rate it will require 1,556 barrels to restore the positive buoyancy of the craft. From what I know about the interior of the Yankee I figure that I can get at least 1,000 barrels into her. It will be simple work fastening the other 556 to her decks. It won't cost me \$5,000 to do the whole thing," he estimated, after making a number of figures on a small pad, "and there must be at least a half million dollars' worth of good material in that craft." Work will be started next week, he declared, and will be finished before the month of October is ended. "Then you will see the Yankee headed for the nearest drydock."

John Foster Fraser, the British author and traveler, after a visit to the Panama Canal, before sailing for London from New York on Sept. 28, insisted that the canal will prove a weak link for the United States if it should become involved in a war with a strong Power, as the enemy would certainly attack it. He believes the canal will make it necessary for the United States to have two fleets, one in the Atlantic and the other in the Pacific. The Gatun dam and locks, he maintains, could be destroyed in time of war by an enemy with the modern long range guns, as there is plenty of deep water to enable a fleet to get within destroying range. The possibility of an attack on the canal from the sea has already been thoroughly analyzed by the officers of the U.S. Army, and, as General Wood has already made plain, it is the intention to give the waterway a fort defense that will leave the Navy free to pursue an enemy on the high seas, without the necessity, which Mr. Fraser foresees, of standing guard over the entrances to the canal. This Mr. Fraser should not be confused with Edward Fraser, who has written "Champions of the Fleet" and other instructive works on the British navy.

Mrs. Julian James, of Washington, has deposited in the U.S. National Museum the collection of Col. Theodor Bailey Myers, a noted connoisseur of New York, which has come down through inheritance and been added to by his son, the late Lieut. Comdr. T. B. Myers-Mason, of the U.S. Navy. This collection contains a series of Oriental weapons, consisting of Japanese armor, bows, swords, spears, pistols and guns; Chinese swords and spears and superb metal work; wonderful ancient Hindu armor inlaid with gold and silver and many implements of warfare from India; Turkish and North African weapons and domestic implements, and many similar objects from Korea and the East Indies. It is also rich in Japanese and Chinese fabrics, embroidery and lacquers. Especially attractive to those interested in the history of the development of ordnance is the extensive collection of firearms, which contains duelling pistols, sporting guns, models of cannon and other examples of obsolete weapons which Commander Myers-Mason gathered during his lifetime.

If the suggestion made by Jesse Taylor, of Jamestown, Ohio, who is secretary of the Ohio Good Roads Commission, was carried out, the soldiers in the Regular Army would be employed during the greater part of the day in road building. Why not extend this brilliant plan to include the Navy and Revenue Cutter Service, also railroad employees, mail carriers, automobile factory employees, etc.? Why stop with the Army? The battleships could be tied up at the dock during the day. The trains could stop running and people could go after their own mail. And we could sacrifice the training of an army for the protection of the country in time of need to the speed maniac and the joy rider.

The British battle cruiser Princess Royal during her speed trials Sept. 21 achieved a speed of thirty-four knots an hour. In an eight-hour speed trial on Sept. 12 the Princess Royal attained a speed of 31.7 knots. It is now asserted that she is the fastest battleship cruiser in the world.

SENATOR WARREN IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

Collier's recently published an attack upon Senator Warren, of Wyoming, to which the Senator replies at length and in detail in the Wyoming Tribune of Cheyenne Sept. 19. As Senator Warren has something to say concerning matters of interest to the Army we quote the following:

"In the first paragraph, passing the ridiculously untrue statement that I was a failure in business before entering the Senate, we come to the charge that I jumped my son-in-law, Capt. John J. Pershing, over the heads of eight hundred and sixty-two officers who outranked him and had him made a brigadier general, etc. The facts are that neither I nor any member of my family knew that such a person as Captain Pershing existed, or even that there was such a name as 'Pershing' in our nomenclature, until after Pershing and his friends had the promise of President Roosevelt that he should be made a brigadier general. As proof of this, I submit the following letter of Colonel Roosevelt (a photograph of the original, reduced in size):

THE OUTLOOK

287 Fourth Avenue, New York

Office of Theodore Roosevelt.

November 18, 1910.

Dear Senator Warren:

It does not seem to me that the quotation in question is capable of misconstruction, whether taken apart from its context or not. Your son-in-law was promoted so strictly on his own merits that I had absolutely forgotten that he was your son-in-law until I received your letter. Even now, I cannot remember whether he was married to your daughter or engaged to her at the time he won the victory because of which I promoted him. My impression is that he was not yet married to her. In any event, the promotion was made purely on the merits, and unless I am mistaken you never spoke to me on the subject until I had announced that he was to be promoted. The article that you enclosed from the Washington Herald is a tissue of malicious falsehoods. It is not a case of a man writing under an erroneous impression, it is a case of a man being guilty of malicious and wilful untruth. Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

To promote a man because he marries a Senator's daughter would be an infamy; and to refuse him promotion for the same reason would be an equal infamy.

"In the same paragraph, the second lie is the statement that 'Warren's latest move was to have Pershing made Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, a position held by some distinguished generals in the past.' Pershing has not been made Superintendent of the Military Academy; has not applied for such detail; I have not applied for him; he does not desire the detail, and I do not wish him to have it. For proof of this, I refer to the Honorable Secretary of War or to his Department at Washington. The Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, lately appointed to relieve General Barry, is Col. Clarence P. Townsley, of the Coast Artillery Corps."

At the time of General Pershing's appointment President Roosevelt explained to the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that he promoted Captain Pershing, as he was then, to brigadier general because this was the only way in which he could be rewarded for what the President regarded as exceptionally distinguished and gallant service. "If," said President Roosevelt, "the law had permitted I should have made Pershing a major, or possibly a lieutenant colonel."

On the subject of Fort Russell Senator Warren says: "Obviously, Fort Russell having no lighting plant of its own, the Government would purchase for that post light from the lowest bidder, the Cheyenne Light, Fuel and Power Company, or would compel the post to use oil lamps or tallow candles. There was nothing in law or common sense to prevent the United States from buying light from the Cheyenne Light, Fuel and Power Company."

"Collier's and some other muckraking sheets have seen fit to attack Fort Russell as a military station and to belittle its usefulness as such."

"In a recent visit to Fort Russell by the Secretary of War, his staff and accompanying officers the Secretary remarked to prominent citizens who went with him to visit the Crow Creek or Pole Mountain maneuver ground, which is an adjunct to the Fort D. A. Russell Military Reservation, that it was the most wonderful and complete reservation for Army maneuvers that he had ever seen. And in the course of a speech at the Industrial Club in Cheyenne on the night of Sept. 1, 1912, Secretary Stimson took occasion to comment on Fort Russell and the marvelous march made by the 11th Infantry from their camp at Pole Mountain to their barracks at Fort Russell in one day. The Secretary said:

"On account of the wonderful climatic conditions which prevail in this section of the United States, Fort Russell is unsurpassed as a military station. Everything is found here to make healthful soldiers. Take the wonderful record established by the 11th Infantry when the regiment marched a distance of over thirty miles in one day. The pure air and other climatic conditions are responsible for such a record."

"The above may be found in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 14, 1912."

PANAMA DUES.

Robert Dollar, a Pacific coast ship master, in a letter appearing in the London Times of Sept. 14 appeals to "the proverbial British reputation for fair play" to consider the American side of the question of Panama dues and coastwise trade, which Mr. Dollar presents with convincing force, speaking as he does with the authority of an expert. He says: "The vessels which will be permitted to go through the canal free of tolls will only be those engaged in the coastwise trade, and as only American owned vessels are permitted to engage in this trade then it follows that foreign nations cannot be interested, as they are prohibited from engaging in this trade by a law which antedates the Hay-Pauncefote treaty by many years. The spirit of the treaty was that we shall not discriminate against British ships. How can there be discrimination when it is impossible for British ships to engage in this trade? The discrimination is in prohibiting British ships from engaging in coastwise trade, not in allowing American ships to go through free. American ships engaged in the foreign trade as the law stands at present must pay the same tolls as British ships, and according to the treaty this is right; but strange as it may appear the American shipowners are not directly interested in free tolls coastwise, it is the American public, as any tolls put on will just increase the rate of freight to that extent, and far

more important than all this is the fact that the transcontinental railroads will also increase their tariff to the amount of the tolls, so that it is far-reaching, and explains more fully the American contention that it is a local internal affair, and not an international one, hence the reason Mr. Taft has stated that it is not a case over which The Hague has jurisdiction. The railroads maintained a strong lobby in Washington all last session, headed by two of their ablest men, to endeavor to get as high tolls as possible put on coastwise ships. They were naturally not interested in rates charged on ships engaged in the foreign trade. The contention has been made that by passing the coastwise ships through free it would increase the tolls on foreign ships. There is no expectation in America that the canal will be an interest-paying investment for many years to come. Congress anticipated this, and they direct that 'we shall try to get tolls sufficient to pay the working expenses only.' If they do that they will do well. Furthermore, this canal is like any other commercial enterprise that must meet the world's competition. The Suez Canal are rapidly coming down in their rates in anticipation of this competition. Then there are still open the waterways that we are using now, so that the United States will be compelled to make the tolls low enough, otherwise they will find themselves with a canal on their hands, and few ships going through it; and seeing that they are determined to make it a success, the only way this can be done is by meeting any and all competitions by making the rate reasonable and low enough to get the traffic. Then there is talk here of boycotting America, and a member of Congress said the only way to arbitrate this question was by the sword. Verily, the fools are not all dead yet."

Mr. Dollar presents figures showing that, taking everything into account, a British ship of 9,000 tons would have an advantage of twenty per cent. over an American vessel carrying lumber from British Columbia to, say, New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Dollar concludes: "All other commodities carried in British versus American ships will be affected in the same proportion. So I trust that the calamity howlers, who claim that British Columbia will be ruined, instead of dealing in generalities will get down to hard facts and cold figures. I need hardly add that after the canal is open any lumber we sell on the eastern seaboard of the United States will be bought in British Columbia and carried in British steamers. I dislike very much to give business secrets away, but I am doing it only with the hope that an amicable understanding may be arrived at and the good feeling and friendly relations may be re-established and a closer union between all the English-speaking people of the world, and I hope and trust that the people on both sides of the Atlantic will endeavor to bring about this much-to-be-desired condition."

ORIGIN OF SPANISH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The origin of the Spanish American republics is thus described in the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union:

So that, on the initiation of the insurrectionary movement in America against Spain, her dominions in the New World stood organized and divided into the seven great circumscriptions following, and out of these issued the present-day Spanish-American republics: The viceroyalty of Mexico in North America, the captaincy general of Guatemala, embracing all of Central America, the viceroyalty of Santa Fé or New Granada and the captaincy general of Venezuela in the northern part of South America, the viceroyalty of Peru in the center of South America, and the captaincy general of Chile and the viceroyalty of Buenos Aires covering the southern part of the continent.

Mexico was the theater of one of the first effective uprisings against Spain. It had its start with the "grito de Dolores" hurled forth by Hidalgo, the parish priest of the town of that name, in 1810. That attempt failing, others were launched by the priests Morelos (1812) and Mina (1817). Both revolts were quelled by the arms of Spain. For awhile the turbulent provincials subsided, but with the news of the revolution in the mother country the insurrection broke out afresh in Mexico under the leadership of Gen. Augustin Iturbide, who put forth, in the town of Iguala, the famous "Plan of Iguala"—on Feb. 24, 1821. In that manifesto was proclaimed the independence of Mexico under a monarchy which was to be tendered to the then deposed Spanish King, Ferdinand VII., or one of his brothers, on condition that he should always make his home in the new kingdom. The proposal having been answered in the negative, Iturbide assumed the style of Augustin I., and caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor of Mexico in May, 1822. A little less than a year was allowed him for the enjoyment of his imperial state, and in 1824 he gave way to the republic.

In the meantime, except for certain sporadic attempts at insurrection, the provinces composing the captaincy general of Guatemala remained submissive to Spain until the proclamation of the independence of Mexico reached them. The tide of revolt swelled day by day. Chiapas, then a dependency of Guatemala Province, bordering on Mexico, was the first to declare independence, and rapidly then the movement spread southward. Patriots from all the five provinces gathered in Guatemala City as early as September, 1821, and on the evening of the 14th, in a fervor of excitement, there was a general call to arms. The people crowded into the palace of the Spanish captain general and forced the officials to draw up a declaration of independence. Next morning the captain general, Gainza, met the leading men of the city, the deputies from the provinces and the archbishop, and there agreed that the independence should be proclaimed. The announcement was made to the expectant thousands surrounding the palace—most of them armed—and with it was born the Republic of Nicaragua and her sister Republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica, although as separate members in the family of nations they did not make their appearance until some years later.

The first, and rather natural, result of the liberation of the states from Spain was a union with the great neighbor on the north—the Empire of Mexico. But at the end of its short life they were thrown on their own resources, in March, 1823, and in July of that year they met in a constituent assembly and ratified their independence, not only from Spain, but from Mexico and all other Powers. Out of this assembly sprang the republican federation known as the United Provinces of the Center of America, and comprising Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The confederacy lasted fourteen years, at the end of which the federal compact having been broken by the Congress of 1838, the present republics of Central America, bearing the same names as the provinces above mentioned and completely independent of each other,

were born into the national life with which we are to-day familiar.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

"Scouts Handbook and Instructor," by 1st Lieut. H. J. McKenney, squadron adjutant, 13th U.S. Cav., is the title of a valuable little book of handy pocket size, published by the Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo. It has been the aim of the author to make the book of use as a reference for both scouts and instructors, and he has certainly succeeded. The Lieutenant says in the preface: "In order to confine the book to a reasonable size it was found necessary to give the scouts' organization commander credit for having given the scout instruction and training in the duties of a soldier, including some of the special subjects in which instruction is now required in our Service. Also it will be noticed that attention has been directed to the individual scout, and not to patrols. A progressive scheme for instruction has not been attempted. Access has been had to standard publications and manuals used in the Service. The Field Service Regulations, U.S. Army, 1910, have been consulted wherever the subject matter relates to scouting. Nothing will be found in these pages which is contrary to official publications. When practicable, where subject matter has been taken from the Field Service Regulations, attention has been called to the fact in some way (Example: F.S.R.), so that such data can be followed from these pages as confidently as though taken direct from the Field Service Regulations. The author desires to express his appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by Capt. L. C. Scherer, paymaster, Cav., during the correction and revision of the manuscript." The chapters are headed: "Reading Signs and Asking Questions," "Estimating and Measuring Distances and Heights," "Trailing," "Cover and Observation," "Observation and Comprehension of Military Features," "Making One's Way Across Country," "Means and Methods of Reporting." Appendices embrace: "General Information for Reference" and "References for Sketches." Also questions for and suggestions to instructors. There is a slope board on the back of the cover, and the book has a complete index.

Those interested in the horse would do well to secure a copy of "Horse Training by Modern Methods," by Lieut. Allan Melville Pope, Cav., U.S.A., published by the Franklin Hudson Company, Kansas City, Mo. The book is bound in cloth, pocket size, and contains eighty-six pages. The object of this book is to arrange in the most convenient, clear and concise form the modern system of horse training, in so far as it is applicable to the training of horses in the mounted service of the United States. "No attempt," says the author, "has been made in any case to improve upon methods already deemed correct by the best horsemen; and as such methods can be found dealing with all points of training it follows that the subject matter in this book is not original. Where the best was to be found there it has been sought, and where the authors of previous works have expressed their ideas in language considered the most concise and clear their words have been copied verbatim, with due acknowledgment to the authors. I am indebted to the following for methods, theories, translation of technical terms and improvised commands herein contained: To Major George H. Cameron, 14th Cav., Capt. W. C. Short, 13th Cav., Capt. Guy V. Henry, Cav., 1st Lieut. Gordon Johnston, Cav., 1st Lieut. Joseph F. Taulbee, 2d Cav., the late Capt. M. Horace Hayes, F.R.C.V.S., Edward L. Anderson, James Fillis, Captain de Saint-Phalle, Notes d'Equitation-Carrouseles Militaire, Saumur Notes (English translation of the above), and to Col. Hadden W. Jones, 10th Cav., for valuable assistance and advice. Nothing within this book is believed to be beyond the reach of the mounted service in general. The time allotted to 'breaking' or gentling will be in many cases eliminated, as the present system of remount stations has become well established. A man, in training a horse, can begin work on the horse with what he finds in the beginning of this book, and as the horse progresses he need only progress in his reading to find new exercises. Certain definitions and explanations are requisite to a proper understanding of an exercise. These are necessarily interpolated."

STATUS OF SCOUT OFFICERS.

Theodore E. Atkinson, formerly a second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts, who was tried by a military court on June 19, 1911, and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge and a long term of imprisonment in Bilibid prison, has appealed to the Supreme Court through habeas corpus proceedings for his release from prison on the grounds that the court which convicted and sentenced him was incompetent. The Manila Cablenews-American states that in his petition Atkinson sets forth that he is unlawfully restrained of his liberty. He further claims that the organization known as the Philippine Scouts is, within the meaning of the 77th Article of War, a special organization, and not a part of the regular military establishment of the United States known as the Regular Army, the Scouts having been organized by the President of the United States under special authority conferred by Congress. He further avers that on May 21, 1911, charges were preferred against him by the military authorities for violation of certain articles of war. He recounts his plea of the incompetency of the court made upon his arraignment.

The 77th Article of War provides that "Officers of the Regular Army shall not be competent to sit on courts-martial to try the officers or soldiers of other forces, except as provided in Article 78." Article 78 provides that officers of the Marine Corps detailed for temporary duty with the Army may be called upon to act as members of courts-martial for the trial of either officers of the Army or enlisted men of the Army or Marine Corps on temporary duty with the Regular Army.

"Should this writ be favorably received by the Supreme Court and Atkinson granted his liberty on the ground that the trial court was incompetent under the provisions of the 77th Article of War," says our Manila contemporary, "it will have the effect of causing future courts-martial for the trial of officers or enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts to be composed entirely of officers of that organization."

"The trial of former Lieutenant Atkinson was one of the sensations in Army circles last year, and his suit for damages against Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Department of Luzon, in which he charged that General Funston had flagrantly exceeded his authority in causing Atkinson's retention in custody

for a period longer than that usually required to formulate and present charges against an officer, furnished what was thought to be the final pyrotechnic display in that event. This was dismissed in the Court of First Instance and General Funston's position fully upheld."

THE ARMIES OF THE BALKANS.

In view of the critical situation in the Balkans, with the armies of Serbia, Montenegro and Bulgaria reported lying under arms along the Turkish border, and Greece restless to get at her old enemy, the London correspondent of the New York Sun reviews the military resources of the Balkan states. Should Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro strike hands with Greece and throw their combined armies over their respective borders, Turkey, says this correspondent, would find herself opposing some 400,000 fighting men trained in modern warfare. The latest records show that the approximate war strength of Turkey is about 375,000 men, now increased, of course, since the beginning of the Italian war, but it is doubtful if she could raise an army at this time that could compare favorably as far as numbers and training go with the fighters of the little states.

Of the four states Bulgaria should be able to put the largest army into the field. Statisticians reckon the peace strength of Bulgaria at 3,800 officers and 54,000 men, but the field army, which consists of nine infantry divisions and one cavalry division with the remainder of the reserve troops and the mountain and howitzer artillery regiments, should come to about 235,000 combatants.

The organization of Bulgaria's army was first undertaken by Russian officers, who from 1879 to 1885 occupied all of the higher posts in the army. During this time also foreign officers instructed the militia. The present organization is based on the law of the first of January, 1904. The army consists of the active, or field army, divided into the active army and the active army reserve, the reserve army and the militia or optehenie. The militia is kept for defense in times of war. Service in the army is compulsory. Mohammedans alone are exempt upon the payment of a tax of \$100. Service commences at the age of twenty, and is now for two years in the infantry and for three years in the other branches. Reserve service is for eighteen years in the infantry and for sixteen years in the other arms. When he has finished his reserve service the Bulgarian passes to the militia or the territorial army and serves there for nine years. Finally the men of all arms pass for two years to the infantry militia again, and by that time they have completed a total service of twenty-eight years.

The Bulgarian peasant is hardy, courageous and obedient—a first class fighting man. The officers are painstaking and devoted to their duties. The Bulgarian infantry is equipped with the Mannlicher magazine rifle and the cavalry carry the Mannlicher carbine. The mountain batteries are armed with the light Krupp guns. The military budget of Bulgaria amounted last year to \$7,928,410.

The army of the Serbs would come to about 175,000 combatants in case of war. In Serbia, as in her neighbor states, service is compulsory and universal. Continuous service in the infantry is for two years and for the artillery and cavalry two years. Then comes service in the reserve and territorial troops for every Serbian until he reaches the age of forty-five. The Serbian infantry has the Mauser rifle and the artillery uses a quick firing field gun on the Schneider-Canet system.

The war strength of the Montenegrin army is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000 men. The army is in a state of transition. A new law went into effect in 1910 making every Montenegrin subject liable to military service for a total period of forty-five years. Two years are spent in the recruit, thirty-three years in the active army and ten years in the reserve. Men in the active army are liable to be called on for duty every year for a period of ten days of drill. In addition, as at the present time, they may be called on for extensive maneuvers. The Montenegrins have no cavalry.

The Greeks of course have more opportunity to study the military theories of their European neighbors, and their army is continually under the scrutiny and receiving the advice of foreign officers, especially British. The service is compulsory and lasts for thirty-five years. Greece's maximum peace strength is estimated at about 23,000 of all ranks, and at time of war Greece could easily put an army of 50,000 in the field. She has a navy of three small battleships and nineteen obsolete torpedo-boats. It was rumored some time ago that Greece was trying to buy some old Italian fighting ships. She has a British officer as naval adviser.

OUR NAVAL PECULIARITIES EXPLAINED.

Replying to criticism of our Navy in the Evening Post "Lieutenant, U.S. Navy," writing to that paper from the U.S.S. New Hampshire thus explains the cause of the difference between our Navy and foreign navies which prompted the criticism:

"England has concentrated her naval forces around her shores, and her fleets are designed for work in those waters. Her ships are not expected to make long cruises, and hence she can afford to skimp on coal supply, and devote the gain in weight on motive power. Germany must follow suit, for war in European waters will be started with a rush and won by dashes. We, in this country, on the other hand, have long coast lines, and our ships are designed with large coal capacity so that they will be able to cover, without being hampered by having to care for coalliers, a large area of operations. We have had, in consequence, to devote more weight to coal capacity.

"Another difference between our design and European design is in our protection. Our ships are more heavily armored, probably because our experts think that guns are useless unless well protected.

"Our naval construction policy can probably be best described as follows: We carry the average number of guns with a liberal supply of ammunition, give them the best protection possible, provide a moderate and adequate speed to move them about, with a large supply of coal in order to make them available over as large an area as possible.

"As to our destroyers being slower than the British by five knots, I cannot find evidence to substantiate this. Among recent additions to their destroyer flotillas have been several very fast boats. These are boats built on the shipbuilders' own design on a competitive basis, but the large majority of them are of about the same speed as ours. We have some twenty destroyers in commission, all capable to-day of from thirty to

thirty-two knots. The British recently added twenty destroyers, called the Archer class, to their fleet. The Archer made 30.3 knots on trial. Previous to this they had just added another twenty boats of the Acorn class. The Fury of this class made 27.82 knots on trial, and the entire class are listed as 27-knot boats.

"Our destroyers are of about the same displacement as the English boats, but are a little longer and carry about thirty tone more fuel, which, of course, gives them greater cruising radius."

LAKE WASHINGTON CANAL.

The Railway and Marine News gives us this information about the progress of work on the Lake Washington Canal:

"With the completion of the huge cofferdam at Salmon Bay and the pumping dry of the lock pit, wherein the two locks are to be constructed, work on the Lake Washington Canal is fairly under way. At the present time exhaustive tests of the bottom are being conducted to guide the engineers in making preparations for the actual construction of the two locks.

"These tests are made by boring and with weights. They will continue for about a fortnight yet. As far as they have proceeded the engineers have found a fine bottom, most of it hard clay, and they anticipate no unusual difficulties in laying the foundations for the locks. With a government appropriation of \$2,275,000 available for the locks and dam at Salmon Bay, there will be no delay in proceeding with construction.

"The pumping out of the huge area enclosed by the cofferdam was an interesting piece of work. The cofferdam is about 1,500 feet in length and 250 feet in width. Pumping was started at ordinary low tide and continued to minus thirty-two feet. In other words, there was a depth of thirty-six feet to pump out. This huge mass of water amounted to approximately 67,500,000 gallons. It was pumped out by means of two 12-inch and one 8-inch motor-driven centrifugal pumps. They worked eight hours each day, in that time lowering the water two feet and three inches. Thus the entire area was pumped dry in about fourteen days.

"The cofferdam itself is the largest contract of its kind ever attempted on the Pacific coast, and while statistics are lacking, local engineers believe it is the largest cofferdam ever built in the United States. It is constructed of two rows of piles driven eight-foot centers. The outside and inside rows are set twenty feet apart. Inside were set four rows of wales, consisting of lumber, eight by ten inches. Sheet piles are driven inside the outside rows, while the space between the two rows of piling was filled with clay dredged from the lock pit. Altogether it forms a splendid piece of construction, which has been the admiration of all engineers who have examined it.

"Government engineers are greatly pleased at the splendid work done on the cofferdam. Notwithstanding the great size of this construction and the enormous pressure of water, it is extremely dry. The leakage is slight considering its size, and a 2-inch pump is sufficient to handle what water percolates from the outside.

"Because it does not own the dredges and pilerdrivers which were necessary in constructing the cofferdam, the Government found it advantageous to award the initial contract to a private firm, but the work of building the locks and dam will be done by the Government by hired labor. The entire Lake Washington project is being executed under the supervision and direction of Major James B. Cavanaugh, U.S. Engrs. At present only about forty men are employed, but when construction begins on the locks and dam a large force will be required.

"If present plans do not miscarry, the waterway connecting Puget Sound with Lake Washington will be completed two years hence, and then large vessels will be able to steam from the ocean to Seattle's future industrial and jobbing center, Lake Union, and on to Lake Washington, where ample wharves and docks will be ready to accommodate them. Under the contracts the various companies which are dredging the canal will not be required to finish until the summer of 1914, by which time the engineer's office expects to have the Salmon Bay improvements completed."

GEN. BADEN-POWELL'S EARLY EXPERIENCES.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., in an article on the Boy Scouts movement in the New York Sun tells the following story:

"When I began my service we were in the transition period, when we were still being drilled, and when we were not allowed to develop in peace time what are termed the 'three C's' of the soldier, viz.: courage, common sense and cunning.

"I think I have suffered as much as most people in being hauled over the coals for 'playing the fool instead of carrying out the maneuvers.' I remember especially one occasion in Ireland many years ago when I happened to be a very young captain in charge of a squadron that I saw an enemy's battery in action. We crept along by a hollow road till we got right in front of it, under a crest of the hill, unseen by either the battery or its escort, which was doing its proper duty as was laid down in those times, namely, looking to its 'front.' We came up to the battery about ten yards distance and walked into it and captured it. Well, the officer in command of the escort said that, being a hot, dry day, he naturally expected we should kick up some dust and merely sat there looking around for any dust in the distance. As we did not happen to make much dust he had not noticed us.

"Next day it happened going across some hills we found this same battery in action again, with the same escort looking out for dust. We thought it a pity not to oblige. A few soldiers under an astute sergeant, armed with lassoes on their saddles, cut down a few branches of trees and rode along at a trot in a hollow road some little distance to the front of the escort. They towed those branches along behind them, thereby kicking up an enormous dust. Away went the cavalry after them, and we merely then walked into the battery again, this time from the rear. We were just congratulating ourselves on having done a clever thing for us when an aide-de-camp came galloping down and said that the commander-in-chief wanted the officer of the squadron.

"Well, the feeling came to me, as I suppose it has to many of you, as if somebody had poured a quantity of cold oil down inside you. I rode off with the galloper, thinking of what my next profession in life would be after I had left the army.

"When I got to the commander-in-chief he said: 'Did you do this thing?'

"I said: 'Well, sir, my squadron did.' I dared not look at him as I said that, but when I did look I found he was laughing. He patted me on the back and said:

"That is the sort of thing I want to see; use of your common sense."

"I felt myself blushing down to my toes. That general was Lord Wolseley.

"A new era had dawned. There was no longer any regard paid to the red tape fetish. We realized that we were not to follow drill books slavishly, but that we had to use our common sense as occasion demanded. That system has continued to develop up to the present time; we train our soldiers each as an individual to use his common sense, and to be a man instead of being merely a machine."

ORIGIN OF THE EGYPTIAN NAVY.

The Marquis de Fontenoy in one of his copyrighted articles furnished to the Washington Post and other papers thus describes the origin of the Egyptian navy, of which old Ismail Pasha Gibraltar was the father:

"He was the principal adviser, minister and statesman of Mehemet Ali, the founder of the dynasty now reigning on the banks of the Nile, and in 1807 was despatched by his sovereign on a mission to the court of the first Napoleon with the rank of ambassador. A ship was purchased by Ismail for the voyage, was armed with four cannon, and was placed under the command of a Greek skipper named Panajoti, hailing from Marseille, who professed to know every inch of the Mediterranean, the real fact of the case being, however, that he was wholly ignorant of navigation.

"After several days at sea the vessel came in sight of land, which the skipper insisted was Marseille, but which turned out to be Malta. In spite of England being at war with France, the Egyptian Ambassador to the court of Napoleon was received with considerable distinction by the English governor, Gen. Sir Alexander Ball, who even gave a great banquet and fête in his honor. The next place that the ship reached was Tunis, which was also pronounced at first to be Marseille.

"By this time Ismail had become uneasy, and inquired of the skipper, 'Are you sure you know where you are going?' He received the most satisfactory assurances, but when next the ship was announced to be off Marseille they found that it was Cagliari, the capital of the island of Sardinia. There the ship was obliged to take fresh provisions on board, and then, starting off again, finally found itself, not at Marseille, but at Gibraltar, where the English governor gave the pasha a very warm and hospitable welcome.

"Instead of being angry with his skipper, Ismail Pasha was so gratified at having been the first Egyptian statesman to make so great a journey that he announced his intention of adding the name of England's great stronghold to his own, and convinced, moreover, by this time that he knew quite as much about navigation as did Captain Panajoti, he assumed the command of the ship himself.

"The result was not altogether fortunate, for when next they came in sight of land it was not Marseille, but Madeira. And then they somehow found their way back to Gibraltar, where they were again received with the utmost distinction by the English governor, who was once more preparing to welcome them in state when the ship was driven from her anchorage by a storm, which carried them out into the Bay of Biscay and up the coast of France, until they found themselves, not off Marseille, but off Bordeaux, where the Ambassador determined to land and to abandon his ship.

"Ismail, on completing his mission, made his way back to Egypt, the return journey from Marseille to Alexandria taking four weeks, instead of six months, which had been consumed in his cruise from Alexandria to Bordeaux, and in spite of his having sold the only man-of-war of the Egyptian navy at Bordeaux for a mere song, his sovereign, Mehemet Ali, was so much moved by the recital of his adventures that he immediately proceeded to invest him with the title of admiral—of a navy that was at the time no longer existent."

FRIENDLY FOES.

Military men of the Latin races have more than once expressed amazement at the ability of the English-speaking soldier to shake hands with his enemy after a fight, whether he is conquered or a conqueror. The Latin races have so little of this virtue that they hardly understand its existence.

One day a Frenchman, who was in South Africa during the Boer war, saw two British officers walking through the camp with a Boer, all three engaged in earnest conversation. He turned aside so as not to have to salute one who, he supposed, had come to give information in regard to the Boer outposts. Presently he met one of the two officers.

"Be sure to be on time for luncheon," said the Briton, "we're going to make a noble spread for the Boer you saw with us."

The Frenchman's anger broke out. He declared that he would not sit at table with a traitor.

"Who's a traitor?" retorted the officer, much amazed. "The poor man's captured, and as he has had such beastly bad luck we thought a lunch would cheer him up."

"From that day," said the Frenchman afterward, "I saw what made the British great. The Boer war was conducted with the bitterest feeling between the two nations. To see the English building up the country in the same spirit that moved the officers of that regiment is a wonder to us Latins.

"We do not forget and forgive easily. When my Italian friends are annoyed with me they still reproach me with the murder of Conrad of Hohenstaufen by Charles of Anjou in eleven hundred and something."

A cheerful incident of our own Civil War is told of the time when the 3d Ohio, under Straight's command, was en route for Richmond, prisoners of war.

One night they camped, worn, famished, with hearts heavy and homesick, near the place where a Confederate regiment, the 54th Virginia, was stationed. Many of the Southerners strolled over to the prison camp to see the sorry show of the poor, supperless Yankees.

They did not stay long. Back to their own camp they hurried, and soon returned with kettles of coffee, corn bread, bacon—the best they had. Presently little fires began to twinkle in the prison camp, and the aroma of coffee rose like a fragrant cloud of thank offering. Union guests and Confederate hosts mingled. The next morning the prisoners departed.

Later, when the prisoners were exchanged, the 3d Ohio was encamped near Kelly's ferry, on the banks of the Tennessee. On the day of the storming of Missionary Ridge among the prisoners taken were numbered

the 54th Virginia. Some of the 3d Ohio were on duty at the ferry when the prison detachments arrived.

"What regiment is that?" they asked.

When told they started on the run, shouting as they went:

"The 54th Virginia's at the ferry!"

They dashed into their camp with the news. The place was astir instantly. Treasures of coffee, bacon, sugar, beef, preserved peaches, everything, were turned out and carried, double quick, to the ferry. The circumstances were the same, with the difference that guests and hosts had changed places.

"HE'S A MANCHU MAN."

For ten long years I held her down; why, she never left the floor.

That good, old, easy hardwood chair—her like I'll ne'er see more.

She was kind and true, and her blood was blue—

She was never an "alsoran"—

But she lost her feet and I lost my seat

When they cried: "He's a Manchu Man!"

For ten long years I ran that desk with a fine Italian hand.

We made the *bosque hombres* hump in a way that beat the band.

Oh, we made them whoop as they looped the loop

In their trappings of piebald tan.

Now they all have hope for they've got the dope,

Hear them yell: "He's a Manchu Man!"

For ten long years, long years to them, to me but a dope pipe dream;

Those ten long years were but ten short hours. Are things just what they seem?

Oh, the friends I made were my friends, they said,

Yet they tied unto me a can.

Now I'm on the road with a soldier's load

While they shout: "He's a Manchu Man!"

I like all day on dusty trails and drink from a goat ranch well;

The U.S.A. since I saw it last has gone plumb straight to h—

'Mid the sifting sand of the Rio Grande

I am roasted upon a pan,

'Mid a rolling roar all along the shore

Of the cry: "He's a Manchu Man!"

I'm sleeping on the ground to-night, and the sand fleas bite my hide—

My chest in contact with the earth—all day I had to ride.

How I miss my chair by the old desk there

Near the breeze of the whirling fan,

Where we made them whoop as they looped the loop

At the nod of the Manchu Man.

CHARLEY CHUMLEY.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Discussing military conditions in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, Gen. Baron von Albori, of the Upper House, says, in the *Militärische Rundschau*, that the change from eight years' to three years' service in 1868 was so great that many were led to suppose the three years' period normal and final. But economical conditions have driven other countries to reduce the period, and Austria-Hungary cannot but follow the same course. She must not, however, extend the system of two years' service to the mounted arms, and she cannot adopt anything analogous to a militia system, which is calculated only for the defensive purposes of small states. Neither can a reduction be made in the four years' service of the navy. The change will be introduced progressively, beginning with the train, sanitary and other like services, and being fully applied only in 1917. In the first year the recruit establishment will be 126,000, in the second 154,000, and in the third and the succeeding nine years 159,500. The *Landwehr* contingent will increase from 20,715 to 26,996 (exclusive of the *Tirol* and *Vorarlberg*), and in Hungary from 17,500 to 25,000. There is to be a much better training for this branch of the forces, making it practically the equal on mobilization of the first line troops. An increase in the number of officers is part of the new system, and a better training for the *Ersatz* or supplementary reserve is intended.

An important and successful test of a new 75-millimeter (nearly 3-inch) gun, designed for the destruction of aeroplanes, was made at Toulon, France, Sept. 25. An aeroplane, towed by a destroyer, was riddled with shells when at a height of more than 1,500 meters (about 5,000 feet, or nearly a mile).

The new British battleship *Audacious*, one of the King George V. class, was launched at Birkenhead, England, Sept. 14. The warship already has been eighteen months in building, the delay in her construction being caused by labor troubles, which have seriously affected all British naval construction. Many improvements have been introduced in the *Audacious*, details of which, however, have been withheld by the Admiralty.

Secret tests of a new 14-inch gun for the Japanese battle cruiser *Kongo* have just been carried out at Eskmeals, Cumberland, by Messrs. Vickers, says the *Hampshire Telegraph* of Portsmouth, England. This gun throws a shell of 1,400 lbs. a distance of fifteen miles, and at a range of 3,000 yards it is capable of penetrating 229 inches of hard steel plate. One round can be fired by the gun every minute and a half. The tests were carried out in the presence of high officials of the Japanese navy.

Under date of Sept. 21 the *Army and Navy Gazette*, London, says regarding China and Tibet: "The Chinese press will find it difficult to convince the world, outside the Central Flowery Land, that Great Britain has thwarted the legitimate ambition of China to recover her own in Tibet. What has happened is that the Dalai Lama has recovered his own without any assistance from England. Great Britain has at no time made any claim to interfere with the internal administration of Tibet, as such a claim would be contrary to the terms of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, which expressly provides for non-interference by both parties at Lhasa. Two hundred and thirty disarmed Chinese from that place with seventy followers, mostly Tibetan wives, have arrived at Chumbi, on the Indian frontier, and 1,000 more, with over 200 women and children, are expected. These people will be shipped for China by the Indian government, but some of the half-breeds elect to remain for work in the Darjeeling tea gardens. China's dominion at Lhasa ends. The government of the new republic will probably find some way to 'save face,' and at the same time abandon all military operations in Tibet or in Outer

Mongolia—that is, Ili, Dzungaria, etc., in accordance with the friendly recommendations of Great Britain and Russia. The massacres of natives in both these outlying districts will cease, and the Tibetans and West Mongolians will be able to work out their own salvation in peace. It is scarcely necessary to say that we have no designs upon Tibetan territory. The Chinese expedition to Tibet has been recalled."

Looking back over the short period of six years and seven months since the first Dreadnought was launched at Portsmouth, says the *Hampshire Telegraph* of Portsmouth, England, "it is astonishing to find how great has been the revolution in warship construction. Before that time we were going along comfortably upon the old two-Power standard, and might still have been doing so to-day but for the inventive genius of Sir Philip Watts, who, while bringing fame to himself, has landed the country in a fierce naval competition of which no man can see the end. In the six years under review Great Britain has built or is building thirty-six (including the battle cruisers), Germany twenty-three, United States twelve, France seven, Russia seven, Japan seven, Italy six and Austria four. Here is a total of 102 ships, not one costing less than two millions sterling, so that over two hundred millions of money has been spent in the construction alone of these monsters."

Germany is proposing to convert the island of Westerland-Sylt, on the North Sea coast of Schleswig-Holstein, into a naval base, and to connect it with the mainland by a railway embankment. The proposal is strongly approved by General Von Schott, a distinguished artillery authority, who advocates the conversion of List, on the northern coast of the island, into a first class naval harbor. "It is no secret," he writes, "that in their intended blockade of our North Sea harbors the English had selected Borkum as a base. This plan was wrecked by the fortification of Borkum and the stationing there of a garrison. The only German islands in the North Sea which would be still serviceable to the English in war are those lying on the west coast of Schleswig-Holstein. Of these Sylt is by far the best. Even if Sylt were farther from England and strategically not so favorable as Borkum, the depths of the sea on the northern coast of the island are well suited to the accommodation of a blockading fleet. The probability of the English attempting to land troops in Schleswig-Holstein would be admittedly greater if Sylt were joined to the mainland; but the existence of a war harbor on the island would provide a powerful basis for offensive action against English squadrons operating north of Heligoland."

A hurricane swept over Japan on the night of Sept. 22. There was much loss of life and heavy damage to property and shipping. A torpedoboot and the destroyers *Tachioana* and *Fubuki* were sunk in Ise Bay.

The new French battleship *Paris* was launched at Toulon, France, Sept. 28. The event was made the occasion for a great popular demonstration of approval of the policy of reinvigoration of the French navy, introduced by Theophile Delcassé. The Minister of Marine himself presided at the ceremony, which was attended by the Municipal Councilors of Paris, who, on behalf of the capital, presented a magnificent service of silver plate to the vessel. The *Paris* is to be the most formidable ship in the French navy, her armament consisting of twelve 12-inch guns and twenty-six smaller pieces.

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in continuance of his plans for the reform of the navy, has announced further administrative changes. The main feature is the allotment to each lord of the Admiralty of specific duties which are precisely defined and which correspond to the qualifications of the respective lords. These are: First Sea Lord and Admiral of the Fleet, Vice Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman-Bridgeman; Second Sea Lord, Vice Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg; Third Sea Lord, Rear Admiral Charles John Briggs; Fourth Sea Lord, Capt. William C. Pakenham, and Civil Lord, George Lambert, M.P. The general direction of all business, political questions, promotions, removals and rewards is vested in the First Lord of the Admiralty, which Mr. Churchill at present fills. In this connection the *Hampshire Telegraph* says: "With the First Lord representing the Cabinet, an Additional Civil Lord holding control of the bank account, a Financial Secretary representing the Treasury, and a Civil Lord representing the party in power, the naval element of the board—now for the first time both in a minority and cut off from the money bags—has at last been brought into a state of subservience. Whether so much civilian control will make the navy more efficient, stronger or better equipped or more practiced in the art of fighting is open to question."

In its issue of Sept. 7 the *London Army and Navy Gazette* said: "There appear to be 56,000 French troops in Morocco, including those which left Marseilles on Sept. 1. Of these 46,000 are in Western Morocco, and the remainder distributed along the Algerian frontier. All the reinforcements are destined for Casablanca, whence they are to march to Colonel Mangin's help. By now Colonel Mangin has 5,000 men under his command, with a reserve of 3,000 at or near Mekra Ben Abou, which place is to be joined by a light railway to Casablanca. He thus threatens El Hiba's army to the south and the hostile forces at Mekra Ben Kallu. He has thoroughly beaten the enemy in one brilliant affair. Still the position in Morocco is very grave. France is fighting more than her own battle in the Sherifian empire. If it be true that one of El Hiba's brothers has been captured in Fez he may be held as hostage for the French prisoners. The Tadla country, from Mekinez to Marrakesh, is full of disaffected tribesmen, and the whole country from the latter place to Fez is seething with anti-French, or anti-Christian, feeling."

Remarkable court-martial proceedings against the entire personnel of the 6th Company of the 1st Foot Guards, including the captain, eleven non-commissioned officers and 110 men, opened at Potsdam Sept. 23, states a cable to the *New York Times*. The company is charged with dishonesty in connection with the target shooting competition for the coveted Kaiser Prize of the Prussian army last month. The 1st Foot Guards is one of the proudest regiments of the household troops, and the Kaiser and all his sons have at one time or another served in it. While the shooting contest was in progress at the Döberitz camp an officer of another regiment noticed that a private of the 6th Company of Foot Guards put his hand into his boots and haversack and took cartridges out. A report was made by the officer to headquarters, and the shooting was immediately stopped. An investigation revealed an amazing state of affairs. Practically all the sergeants, corporals and men of the company, it is alleged, were found to be in possession of many more cartridges than they were entitled to under the rules. Ammunition was secreted in boots, haversacks and various parts of the men's clothing, and altogether 1,700 cartridges were found to which the men had no right. The company even had cartridges buried

in bushes and trenches. Captain von Schlich, the commander of the company, who is one of those on trial, is charged merely with neglecting to exercise proper control over the action of his subordinate officers.

The cyclist companies attached to the French rifle battalions were recently increased to twelve in number, and equipped with the new Gerard folding bicycle, which the cyclist carries on his back by means of a pair of braces when not riding it. The bicycle has joints in the top and bottom bars of the frame, so that it can be folded together; each joint is covered and made rigid for riding by a sleeve. The wheels are 25½ inches in diameter, and the axles are 40 inches apart. The weight is only twenty-seven pounds.

It is reported that a combined shrapnel and high explosive shell has been adopted as the sole projectile of the new Austrian light field howitzer. In addition to its use as a time shrapnel or percussion common shell this projectile has a third method of action; when burst as a shrapnel in air the head flies forward and acts as an efficient percussion shell on its own account. At recent Austrian experiments it was found that the shrapnel effects, as compared with ordinary shrapnel, was proportional to the weight of the bullets; that is, about seven per cent. less than that of an ordinary shrapnel of the same total weight. The effect of the universal shell against shielded guns was very good, as the heads were effective in piercing the gun shields and killing the men behind them.

A TRACT FOR NEW ENSIGNS.

6 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The recently enacted law commissioning midshipmen upon graduation, and thereby imposing upon them the dignities, responsibilities and somewhat doubtful privileges of an ensign, has awakened in the heart and mind of the writer a reminiscent and wholly sympathetic chord. Generation after generation of officers have stumbled over the same pitfalls, succumbed to the same weaknesses or achieved the same strength, and doubtless the cycle will continue, for few learn save from personal experience. It is unfortunate that while experience is the best teacher, the knowledge gained often comes too late to retrieve the mistakes of the past. With this thought uppermost I cannot resist placing on paper a few observations that appeal to me most strongly at this time and which are not emphasized in the books.

I would say first strive for a good reputation, for there is nothing of greater value in the Service. It is easy to acquire when young, harder with increased years, and well nigh impossible when habits become fixed. Like a completed structure, a man's reputation is never stronger than the foundation upon which it rests. Young officers seldom think of this, believing there will always be plenty of time or that some extraordinary opportunity will retrieve the neglects and mistakes of early years. It is true that a specious notoriety suddenly acquired may deceive many, but it does not deceive the Service, and the men who eventually are given the responsible positions are those who day in and day out prove that they can be trusted to do their full duty, and who are successful in their undertakings, for success is essential. The man who is successful is not too closely examined as to just how he carried out orders, but a report of failure will likely be investigated.

There is another incentive that should appeal particularly to the young officer. With a good reputation his duties at once become attractive and interesting; work becomes a pleasure increasing his capacity for more and better work. The good-will and observant commendation of his superiors give zest alike to his duties and pleasures, and his life is truly a happy one. On the other hand, the indifferent and careless young officer, however well meaning, and I know that practically all of them mean well, is just as truly a path of thorns. His soul rankles under the sting of reprimand, often publicly administered in the guise of admonition, his mind is given to nursing his wrongs instead of studying his duties, and he feels driven to seek temporary solace ashore with a headache afterward, or a more enduring balm by transfer to a ship where his superiors may be more nearly of his own kind.

I do not mean to imply by the foregoing that the fault is always with the young officer, or that efficiency is always appreciated at its true value, but I have yet to see a case where a thoroughly efficient young man has not made good his footing and commanded the respect and trust of those about him.

Reputation is based on efficiency, and efficiency on board ship means the ability to accomplish work through the control of men. A modern battleship has men in abundance and every mechanical device at hand to assist their efforts, so that failure to obtain results must be laid to lack of ability to intelligently control. It has been said that any man can establish supremacy over a cow, many over a horse and a few over their fellow men, and yet this supremacy over other men must be established if real efficiency is to be the result. It is true that in the case of an officer he is secured in his position by law, tradition and rank, but nevertheless it rests with the individual division officer to make himself the "boss" of his division in fact as well as in name.

The most vital point in establishing this supremacy lies in securing the attention of the men, and by this I mean a mental and not a military attention. If an officer cannot secure this strict attention there is little use in his attempting anything else. Having obtained this much he is ready for the next step, which must consist in arousing their interest, for attention will soon flag if the object of it is found unworthy. A thorough knowledge of the drill or subject of instruction is the surest aid for awakening interest, for every man is apt to be interested in something that is new to him. Men who are careless and dilatory should be made to feel the heavy hand of discipline, not necessarily by bringing them to the mast, but by a thousand discriminations that an officer can make between individuals, never forgetting a saving sense of humor, and tempering with the milk of human kindness the cases of the well meaning but awkward and inapt.

Remember again that it is good policy to be loyal to those both under and with whom you serve. Nothing affects the discipline of a ship quicker than disloyalty—it permeates the very atmosphere of a division and reacts first on the disgruntled division officer himself. If a superior appears unreasonable or gives inconsistent orders never let your men see that you are irritated; if reference has to be made to the order it is most important that you should give it the most reasonable explanation you can invent; you have to carry it out

anyhow, and with a sulky crew on your hands the task will not be made easier.

Salute the captain, but do not speak to him unless he evinces a desire for conversation, and then let him monopolize it. Wear smart uniforms—it will prove the best investment you ever made.

While manifesting in every possible way a spirit of consideration, avoid familiarity with enlisted men as you would the plague. Familiarity, however diverting on a lone mid watch, does not breed respect. Any officer of experience will tell you that he never spoke in an undignified manner to an enlisted man without living to regret it.

In the matter of rum, cards and tobacco, consider carefully to what extent you can afford to reduce your personal efficiency before indulging in any of them. Make no mistake, each one takes its toll, and they all carry other and worse things in tow that have swamped many a career early in the voyage.

L. McNAMEE, Comdr., U.S.N.

ITALIAN VIEW OF THE WAR WITH TURKEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Being a subscriber to your JOURNAL I have had occasion to notice that you are expressing, in relation to our war against Turkey, a great deal of sympathy for the Turks, while showing an equally great dislike for the Italians. It is not my intention to complain on this account, for a Latin saying teaches us that "*de gustibus non est disputandum*," and you are, therefore, fully and wholly entitled to prefer to the civilized, valorous troops raised on Italian soil the savage hordes who tortured at Henni our wounded bersagliers, impaling and crucifying them, sewing their eyelids together, disemboweling and flaying them alive, and who only last month, in August, committed the massacres of Berana, on the border of Montenegro, killing and ravishing hundreds of girls and women, but turning to headlong flight when the valiant soldiers of King Nicola hastened to the rescue. The massacres and tortures of Henni are matters of record and undeniable, while those at Berani were officially admitted by the Turkish government itself, which had the guilty parties brought before a court-martial, which acquitted them, of course.

However, even though you are at liberty to sympathize with the murderous and pillaging Turks, you have not the right to place before your readers false and biased reports. A periodical such as yours, which has the honor of circulating among a body of gentlemen, such as that composed of the officers of the United States Army and Navy, must above all tell the truth, and whenever it should happen to publish inaccurate reports it should duly correct them.

I shall refrain from discussing the comments on the Italian-Turkish war published by you in issue No. 2551, and I shall also have no further reference to the fact that in your issue No. 2552 you report, merely on the strength of statements of that mendacious newspaper and great admirer of the Turks, the Journal des Débats, the approximate cost of the said war to Turkey and to us. However, I have to enter vigorous protest against the manner in which you gave, in your issue No. 2554, an account of the raid accomplished by the Italian gunboats in the Dardanelles. You accepted on its face the false report of the Turks, without going to the trouble of publishing the Italian account also, if only for the sake of fairness. The report of Captain (now Rear Admiral) Millo, who was in command of the expedition, has been published in full and need not fear contradiction. You might easily have obtained a copy, and you would then have learned from the same:

1. That the raid was accomplished by five gunboats, viz., the Spica, Perseo, Astore, Climene and Centauro, and not by eight boats.
2. That the gunboats were discovered at 12:40 a.m. by the Cape Helles searchlight and that the guns immediately opened fire at them.
3. That they nevertheless continued on their forward run, proceeding as far as Kilid-Baar, in sight of the enemy's squadron.

4. That on arriving at that point they found the strait to be completely barred by steel cables, in which the Spica became entangled, subsequently succeeding in freeing herself.
5. That inasmuch as the gunboats were lighted up by a large number of searchlights and became the target for violent gunfire it was found impossible to overcome the obstacles, which were being defended by the Turkish squadron from a distance of perhaps 1,500 meters.

Since it would have been folly to continue or to stop the gunboats proceeded back over their course and returned to the open sea, after passing once more under the fire from the batteries.

6. That none of the gunboats was sunk, and that no one was killed or wounded. The damage suffered by the gunboats was as follows:

Spica—A few shots in the funnel, one being of 70-millimeter and the other of smaller caliber. The projectiles did not explode.

Astore—Two small caliber shots in the hull, one being of 57-millimeters. Other shots in the superstructure and in objects on deck.

Perseo—Ten 25-millimeter shots on deck and in the hull.

Climene and Centauro—No damage.

The gunboats are now in Italy for repairs, and you may commission some friend of yours to inspect them. It is not the fault of the Italians that the aim of the Turks was poor. It appears that they lost a few hundred men, either killed or wounded, because the batteries on the Asiatic coast were bombarding those on the European coast and vice versa!

The truth of the Italian version of the raid is proved by the fact that the Turkish government relieved the admiral of its own fleet from his command, and filed with the Council of War an accusation against the commanders of the Turkish torpedo-boat destroyers, who did not dare pursue the Italian gunboats.

This evidence of the "prudence" of the Turkish naval forces—let us call it "prudence," so as to avoid using harsh terms—will demonstrate to you that the opinion expressed by you, viz., that Italy would not have made war against Turkey if the latter Power had had a Dreadnought, was absolutely unfounded. Without taking into account that the entire Italian fleet may well be considered to be equal to a Dreadnought, I would submit for your consideration that it is not sufficient to have ships unless there are capable officers available for commanding the same and tried sailors to man them.

Turkey has excellent torpedo-boats and exceedingly swift 600-ton torpedo-boat destroyers, but the Turkish officers have not in a single instance dared to attack the Italian ships cruising in the Aegean Sea, or to inter-

fere with the transports carrying troops, as they should have done if they had possessed self-respect and courage.

You praise the valor of the Turkish soldiers, but we have nevertheless beaten them in every encounter, and whenever the Italian soldiers make a bayonet charge Turks and Arabs scramble in their haste to turn to flight.

As regards the statement which appears in your issue No. 2552, viz., "If Italy proposes to continue the war until she has compelled Turkey to surrender Tunis to her she will find work for her troops in the African deserts for many years to come," I would inform you that Tunis is at a great distance from Tripoli, and that it is a French protectorate. I assure you, moreover, that Italy will continue the war until Turkey has been brought to her senses. We lack neither men nor funds, and it is by no means a foregone conclusion that we shall continue to make war with the intention of doing as little injury to the enemy as possible. If Turkey fails to ask for peace we shall carry our warfare to her coasts.

In conclusion, I would state that I hope your love of fair dealing will induce you to publish the letter I am addressing you. I also make free to advise you to secure a correspondent in Italy, who will keep you better informed regarding matters concerning our country. Italy has occupied the territories of Tripoli and Cyrenaica for the purpose of accomplishing, as it behooves her, the task of civilization which the Turks are incapable of performing, or, in other words, to do what you Americans have done in Hawaii and are doing in the Philippines. Moreover, the industrious Italian laborers will find work there under protection of the flag of their country, and it will no longer be necessary for them to cross the Atlantic, so as to have the United States profit by their fruitful labor.

ETTORE BRAVETTI,

Captain in the Naval Reserve, Royal Italian Navy.
Turin, September, 1912.

Note:—The above is a translation of our correspondent's letter, which is written in Italian.

LESS PAPER WORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The War Department has been trying out various systems to lessen the paper work. The new pay and muster rolls and other new forms have accomplished a long felt want by C.C. and others, who have spent tire-some hours after drills, etc., reading each man's name several times at the last of the month in order to comply with the regulations and compare the necessary records. A large amount of this tiresome work has been eliminated, but there is other unnecessary work in the paper line that can easily be eliminated.

1. Is it necessary to require a new ordnance return to be made out every time a C.C. or ordnance officer is relieved? Would it not be just as lawful and binding for the officer being relieved to give his successor a receipt covering all the ordnance property on hand, this receipt to become a part of the return to be rendered at the next stated period? In some cases changes are made in C.C. and post ordnance officers several times during the short period of six months. In closing out an ordnance return one officer certifies that he turned over to his successor a certain amount of ordnance property. This officer certifies that he has received this property, which is nothing more than a receipt. Why not eliminate the unnecessary work of footing up one return and starting a new one every few months?

2. Several thousand requisitions could be eliminated each year by putting into effect a system whereby all organization commanders would be compelled to make requisitions on the Q.M., Ordnance and other departments for supplies quarterly, semi-annually or annually, as the case may be, not to exceed one requisition on each department a quarter. If requisitions were submitted on the various departments on the first day of each quarter these departments in turn could make a consolidated requisition on the fifth of each quarter.

Under the present system requisitions are submitted by the C.O. of Company A July 1. The Q.M., or Ordnance officer, as the case may be, is unable to supply all the articles and he makes requisition for the articles not on hand, this being about July 10 the Q.M. or Ordnance officer's requisition went forward. Before July 20 the C.O. of Company B makes requisition for a pair of shoes or gun stock, etc. Maybe one of the articles required is not on hand at the post, hence the requisition must be forwarded by the department concerned through the same channels as was the company's July 10. Then comes a requisition from the C.O. of Company C (July 25), one pair shoes for a man with flat feet. Certainly the quartermaster cannot fit this man; hence the Q.M. makes special requisition for the shoes, requisition being forwarded by the Q.M. about July 27. On July 30 this man from C Company with flat feet is ordered to a recruit depot to be discharged for disability (flat feet). Aug. 5 the shoes required for by the C.C. of Company C arrive. From this date (Aug. 5) the Q.M. must report this one pair shoes on hand as surplus. Certainly the C.O. of Company C has not flat feet and the man that has is discharged. Therefore this C.C. has no use for one pair shoes for a flat-footed man.

Requisitions submitted on the various departments every few days have been the cause of a large amount of unnecessary paper work, which could be very easily corrected.

ANDREW DERRICK.

PERFORMANCE OF GUARD DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

What happened to the new Manual of Guard Duty that was promised some time ago? It was understood by many that the present system would be abandoned for use at posts in peace times. Why not organize a "watchman" service for posts? This duty to be performed by the enlisted specialists of the new Quartermaster Corps.

If no radical changes are contemplated for the present one or two improvements might be effected by War Department orders that would make this duty easier at small posts where the guard duty is performed by two or three officers only. For instance, why not require all line officers below the grade of major to perform this duty? And again, why not rescind or amend the present orders requiring the after midnight inspection at small posts? Orders should require the performance of guard duty by all captains and lieutenants of the line at small posts occupied by only one or two companies, some of which are commanded by captains who are company

commanders and who do no guard duty at all. This practice on the part of a few works no small hardship on the two or three lieutenants carried on the guard roster. It is not thought that the spirit of the Service or the intentions of the War Department approve of such action on the part of a few.

Under the present system the attendance of the officer of the day is required at guard mounting, retreat and reveille, and, further, he is required to inspect each relief once on post and to make one after midnight inspection. And in addition at small posts he usually attends all drills and formations and performs his share of staff duties, nor does he get the soldier's "four hours off" after marching off of guard.

The writer has lots of respect and admiration for the rights of "Command," but where exercised to the limit in small posts by officers below field rank the youngsters have just cause for complaint. A short, brief order from the proper source would serve to correct this abuse of authority in small posts and would lead to greater contentment in some quarters. Furthermore, the failure of any troop, battery or company commander to perform guard duty with his organization would appear to be a failure to perform his full "duty with troops" in the light of recent legislation, and might warrant a forfeiture of some part of his pay.

FAIR PLAY.

REPORT ON ARMY ORGANIZATION.

State University, Lexington, Ky.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

At last the report of the General Staff on organization is completed, published and in the hands of the Service. It is an unassuming looking, gray-bound pamphlet; but it requires little imagination to appreciate the tremendous amount of painstaking study and labor that it represents. It is impossible to know who is responsible for the actual writing of the report. It may be the work of one man or of many, though from its continuity of style the former seems to be the more probable supposition. However that may be, for lucidity of argument and clearness of diction it is a remarkable document, and one with which every officer in the Service should make himself thoroughly familiar. It should, in fact, become the Army's profession of faith.

We seem at last to be making progress. A better day appears to be at hand; but whether that day ever breaks or whether we shall sink back into the night of military chaos in which we have wandered so long depends largely upon the attitude the Army assumes toward this report. With the united sentiment of the Service back of this plan there seems to be no reason to doubt that patchwork growth will give way to orderly evolution. If we combine here and now we can no longer be reproached with having no policy, of not knowing ourselves what we want. If, on the contrary, every man's hand is raised against the neighbor of his own or some other branch who does not happen to agree with him upon some minor point, especially of promotion, we will have no one but ourselves to thank if we kill this hope in its inception.

Above all things let us not fill the pages of the Service journals with columns of "sound and fury" and rancorous arguments over unimportant details. And when all is said and done; when the full high day of a tactical organization bursts upon us; when memorials are being erected to the persons and agencies that have been most concerned in bringing this about, let us not forget to raise a tablet to the Infantry Journal.

HUGH M. KELLY, 1st Lieut., Inf.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT ROCKWELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Once again has the steady march toward the goal of efficiency, which has always characterized the Army, reached out and taken from us one of the best that we had. It is necessary; it is right; nevertheless, it is bitterly hard. Selfridge, Kelly, Hazelhurst, and now Rockwell! Flushed with the spirit of doing something that had to be done, no matter what the cost; keenly alive to the necessity for keeping pace with the other great nations of the world in army aviation, they have gone out into the dark with a smile, and with the consciousness, we hope, of a work well done.

To us of the class of 1907, who knew "Lew" Rockwell more intimately perhaps than anyone else could, the sense of his loss is particularly keen. Beneath a rather rough and ready exterior reposed the heart and the soul of a soldier and a gentleman. Free-hearted, generous, carefree and lovable, he possessed all the characteristics that endeared him to classmates and to all who knew him. We shall miss him greatly, but in the proud annals of the class there can be no name higher, for he has sacrificed the very best he had, himself, for the good of his profession and for the honor of his country.

E. H. T. 1907.

ORIGIN OF "IN PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR."

Stanford University, Cal., Sept. 27, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The maxim, "In time of peace we must prepare for war," did not originate with Washington, although it had a pertinence in his day which it has now in large part lost (of course not wholly but practically so). The infant republic had few friends among the mailed fists of Washington's time, and her existence was safeguarded mainly by her isolation and by the mutual jealousies of the Powers of Europe. Washington could never realize how grossly the sentiment would be abused by the armed Powers of Europe and their imitators elsewhere. Edward Everett Hale once claimed that this maxim originated, not with Washington, but with "an old hog." This was the boar in Esop's fable. This statement I have not verified.

DAVID STARR JORDAN.

NAVY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION NOTICE.

The tickets for the annual Army-Navy football game, to be played on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 30, at 2 p.m., will be issued on Nov. 1. Members desiring tickets and who have not already made application for them should do so at once. All applications for tickets must be filed by Nov. 1. Address applications to Navy Athletic Association, Annapolis, Md.

A. P. FAIRFIELD,
Lieutenant, U.S.N., Secretary-treasurer.

CONDITIONS IN NICARAGUA.

Official advices received at the Navy Department Sept. 30 from Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., commanding the American forces at Nicaragua, stated that Major Butler, U.S.M.C., was keeping the 3d Battalion of marines and a large body of bluejackets with him in Granada. He was engaged in collecting all the arms and ammunition in the hands of the paroled rebels and others. These, which were the property of the Nicaraguan government, will be returned to the administrative authorities at Managua. Colonel Pendleton, with the 1st Battalion of marines, returned to Managua with Admiral Southerland. It was thought possible that Colonel Pendleton would be called upon to go to Leon, whence calls for aid have been received at the American Legation. Unofficial advices stated that General Mena and his son, Daniel, accepted the conditions of surrender imposed by Rear Admiral Southerland, who guaranteed their lives on condition that they leave the country immediately under guard. Their property will be confiscated to pay the losses caused by the war. Government troops occupied the San Francisco Fortress at Granada Sept. 27. When General Mena surrendered to Rear Admiral Southerland he turned over to him the fortress at San Francisco and the arms and ammunition therein. Notwithstanding the capitulation of Granada the insurgents at Masaya and Leon are still holding out against the government forces. Gen. Asuncion Masis, commanding the government forces operating in the vicinity of Nandaime, was killed Sept. 30 in a battle with rebels near Jinotepé.

Rear Admiral Southerland has demanded the evacuation of the fortifications held by the Nicaraguan rebels at Masaya because they menace the communications opened by the American forces in Nicaragua and are depriving the inhabitants of the city of the necessities of life. According to despatches received Oct. 4 General Zeledon, commanding the rebels, was given until eight a.m. the day before to comply with this demand. No report has yet been received as to whether he has done so or not. Admiral Southerland has 900 marines with which to enforce his demands if resistance is offered. General Zeledon has 800 men occupying the fortifications just outside of Masaya, a barranca on one of two hills between which the railroad from Managua to Granada passes. As Zeledon also holds the other hill opposite the barranca Admiral Southerland regards him as a menace to communications. The inhabitants of Masaya have been reduced to the verge of starvation, and appeals have been received at the American Legation at Managua demanding the relief of Masaya in the name of common humanity. The government troops, to the number of about 3,000 men, have been bombarding Zeledon's position at Barranca for several days, but without achieving any definite results. Recently President Diaz offered Zeledon humane terms if he would surrender. These were refused.

Other advices to the State Department Oct. 4 stated that on Oct. 2 the rebels at Jinotepé endeavored to break through the lines of the government forces in the vicinity, the purpose of the attempt being to effect a junction with Zeledon at Masaya. The federal troops repulsed the rebels after twelve hours of fighting, which ended at one o'clock Wednesday morning, Oct. 3. Following up the advantage thus gained, they captured Jinotepé and took prisoner most of the rebel force. Large supplies of arms and ammunition were also captured. It is believed here that this defeat of the rebels at Jinotepé and the forcing of Zeledon from his present position will put an end to the revolution in Nicaragua. Most acute suffering by both foreigners and Nicaraguans is reported from both Jinotepé and Masaya.

Col. Edward St. John Greble, Field Art., U.S.A., arrived at New York Sept. 29 on board the Lorraine, of the French line, from Havre. Colonel Greble with three other officers attended all the maneuvers, and declared that the French army was one of the finest he had ever seen. "The most interesting feature of the whole campaign," said Colonel Greble, "was the use of aeroplanes. The machines were everywhere, and particularly successful as scouts. Another employment of them is for Red Cross purposes. The aeroplanes attached to the Red Cross all carry large white flags with the cross on them, and with this mark are able to fly as close as fifty feet to the ground. They can be used in flying over a wooded battlefield and determining the position of the injured." Although Col. Greble went primarily to watch the work of the Field Artillery he became much interested in the achievements of the French aviators. The Colonel was convinced by what he saw that the French army has already developed the aeroplane to the extent of making it a very important feature of the maneuvering of a large command of troops. He said that the aeroplanes, carrying often two men, rose from the field at unexpected places and with the suddenness of a flock of quail. In describing the work of the French Field Artillery, Colonel Greble said that in conjunction with attacking infantry, the field artillery would be divided into four groups. One group consisted of batteries for the purpose of keeping down the fire of the enemy over the zone through which the infantry must pass to a point of final assault. This group was termed breaching or preparation batteries. The second group was composed of batteries of artillery to keep down the artillery fire of the enemy which would attempt to silence the breaching or preparation batteries. Without this group it would be possible for the enemy to prevent the use of field artillery in keeping the fire down over the zone over which the infantry must pass. The third group were batteries which accompanied the infantry on its advance, arriving at the same time or shortly after it had taken a position. This group was used to hold a position until the infantry had been re-formed after an advance. The fourth group were the batteries for answering a counter attack of the enemy. This group was stationed with the troops that were used to protect the main body from a flank attack from the enemy. In this formation the corps of cavalry was brought back and held en masse behind the infantry. The only other use that was made of cavalry was of the mounted troops that were thrown well out to the front for observation purposes. The cavalry was used in this connection to observe the country over which the infantry was to pass and also to watch for a threatened flank attack. The cavalry corps was not used until the attack of the infantry had been driven home. The infantry in a decisive

attack was echeloned in four lines and was distributed at about nine men per yard.

Simultaneously with the mobilization of all available vessels in the Atlantic at New York from Oct. 12 to 15 there will be held, if circumstances permit, a similar mobilization at Manila of all vessels that can be assembled there. The commander-in-chief, Asiatic Fleet, has been directed to assemble as many vessels as can be spared from Chinese waters, so that the number to attend the mobilization at Manila will depend upon the conditions that may exist in China at that time, and in any event it is known that it will not be advisable to withdraw for this purpose the following eight vessels from their routine operations in Chinese waters: Helena, Wilmington, Elcano, Villalobos, Quiros, Samar, Callao and Piscataqua. It is expected, if conditions in China permit, that nineteen vessels will attend the mobilization at Manila from Oct. 12 to 15, as follows: Cruisers, Saratoga, Albany and Cincinnati; monitors, Monadnock and Monterey; destroyers, Decatur, Barry, Chauncey and Dale; submarines, A-2, A-4, A-6 and A-7; fuel ships, Nanshan, Alexander and Abrenda; tender Pompey; transport Rainbow, and gunboat Pampanga. A summary of the above vessels as to displacement is: Three cruisers, 14,763 tons displacement; two monitors, 8,074; four destroyers, 1,680; four submarines, —; three fuel ships, 17,836; three special type, 7,688; nineteen ships of all classes, total 50,041 tons.

Just as the ordnance manufacturers of Germany expected to secure contracts for about \$9,000,000 in Brazil the authorities in the great South American country became interested in the progress in ordnance work in this country. Some time ago a board was appointed to consider plans for the expenditure of \$9,000,000, appropriated by the Brazilian government for the coast defenses of the country. This board, which is now in session, has, it is stated, become so much impressed by the excellence of the coast defenses of this country that it is seriously considering a visit to inspect them. The powerful German influences in Brazil are being brought to bear upon the board with a view to keeping it from inspecting the American coast defenses and gun factories. It is understood that the Emperor of Germany has become interested in the matter and is showering the Brazilian officials with honors. In the meantime the German press is attacking the merits of American guns and ammunition, with a view to discrediting them in Brazil, but it is said that this will not prevent the Brazilian authorities from at least giving consideration to proposals from American concerns if it does not send a board to this country.

The Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department has decided to offer for sale about one hundred and ten 6- and 8-inch guns and mounts of old designs which are now stored at the various navy yards. The method of disposing of these condemned guns will be left to the commanders of the yards. These guns are distributed among the following yards: Mare Island, Puget Sound, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Portsmouth. About the only use that has been suggested for them is in the coast defenses of some of the smaller countries. It would scarcely pay any country to attempt to place them on their small gunboats, as it would be necessary to secure new mountings for them, and there are very few vessels outside of the navies of larger countries that could carry them. After giving the matter the fullest consideration the Bureau of Ordnance has decided that the Navy will never be able to find any use for these old guns. At present they are a source of considerable expense to the Navy, as it is necessary to inspect them periodically and take as much care of them as if they were to be used at any time.

The War Department disapproves the acceptance by officers of the Army on duty with the Organized Militia of medals or presents of any sort from members or organizations thereof, saying in the Bulletin of Militia Notes: "While the practice of receiving presents from persons not in the Military Establishment or in the employ of the Government in recognition of services rendered is not expressly forbidden, it is opposed to the spirit of Sec. 1784, R.S. The acceptance of medals or presents of any sort from members or organizations of the Organized Militia by officers on duty with them under War Department orders might possibly place the recipient under obligations at variance with the best interests of the Service; and further, if the giving of medals or presents in such cases were sanctioned or approved by the War Department it would be likely to lead to a custom which Militia organizations would feel constrained to follow; and officers might feel that their services were not appreciated if not recognized in some such way on the conclusion of their detail with any particular troops with which they had been associated."

From Yorktown Heights, N.Y., Oct. 2, a correspondent writes: "Sergeant Dunn, of the Board of Water Supply Police, last night arrested Evan S. Norman, a negro, and James Londrigan, a white man. Norman, in the service uniform of a Cavalry captain, entered the police barracks at Yorktown Heights and introduced himself as 'Capt. Evan S. F. Norman, Troop F, 9th U.S. Cav.,' and the white man as his teamster, claiming they were walking from Boston, Mass., to El Paso, Tex., under government orders. Many of the B.W.S. police are ex-soldiers, and Sergeant Dunn had the adjutant at West Point called on the 'phone to be certain the man was an impostor. Upon having this confirmed he placed the men under arrest. Norman later admitted that he belonged to some colored Militia organization in Philadelphia, and the white man was a tramp whom he had picked up on the road. Norman will be held for the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of impersonating an Army officer, carrying concealed weapons and vagrancy, while Londrigan will be held as an accomplice."

Commenting on the letter by Chaplain Joseph Clemens, 15th Inf., which appeared in our columns, the New York Sun says: "There are chaplains and chaplains, but doubtless the United States Army contains a good many of the type described by Captain Clemens, men of a clean and robust manhood, tolerant, charitable, helpful always and often self-sacrificing, as brave as most men are in the face of disease and danger, whether in the hospital or on the firing line. If there should be a serious proposal to banish chaplains from

the Army it would be well first of all to consult the wives and daughters of officers and men in the Service."

"After about seventy-two hours taken up in entraining," says the Adjutant General of Colorado in an official bulletin, "the 9th U.S. Cavalry from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., was enabled to proceed to Douglas, Ariz., to take part in patrolling of the Mexican border. It has very positively been shown that it is impossible speedily to entrain any large number of soldiers at Fort Russell in case of imperative need and prompt action, and while the division commander made the statement on his recent inspection of that post that he could entrain the entire garrison within twelve hours, still the failure of the 9th to get away inside of three days shows that the information given him was not correct, and should the entire garrison be ordered in the field they could not get away from the post inside of a week, owing to the lack of cars and switching facilities."

The U.S. Marine Corps received this week the trophies which the rifle team won at the New England State Matches and the New Jersey State Rifle Association Matches. In addition to the National Trophy, which was won by the Marine Corps rifle team last year, General Biddle, Commandant of the Marine Corps, now has ornamenting his office at headquarters the following trophies: The Evans Skirmish Trophy, the Gould Rapid Fire Trophy, the Essex County Trophy, the Governor McLane Trophy, the New England Rifle Championship Trophy, the Berwick Trophy, the Governor Tanner Trophy and the General Abbott Trophy. These trophies are very handsome and have been much admired by all who have seen them.

Sergt. W. A. Fragner, U.S.M.C., after being out of the corps about a week re-enlisted at the Detroit Recruiting Station. His re-enlistment was good news at the Marine Corps headquarters, and Sergeant Fragner was immediately ordered to Philadelphia as instructor of rifle practice. Although the Sergeant will not be eligible for the Marine Corps team at the next international match, he is regarded as a valuable man in assisting in the development of a team. He will be remembered throughout the corps as the winner of the Presidential Match in 1910.

The firm of A. G. Spalding and Brothers have offered to donate a handsome polo trophy to the Army for an inter-regimental tournament. In all probability the firm's generous offer will be accepted, as a scheme by which polo can be conducted on a systematic plan will do much to incite interest in the game. A cup will give the regiments an opportunity to contest for the championship of the Army. It is understood that in the next tournament there will be a larger number of entries from the Cavalry and Field Artillery, and that the Coast Artillery is making plans to organize a team.

Due to the deterioration of leather gun slings in tropical climates experiments have been undertaken to manufacture gun slings of olive drab webbing to replace the leather slings. Twenty of the web gun slings have been issued to each of three companies of Infantry, one serving in the Philippine Islands, and ten to the School of Musketry, for a year's service test. When reports are received action with reference to the adoption of these gun slings for service use will be taken.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has not yet determined whether it is necessary to hold an examination for ordnance sergeants next February. There are still quite a number of eligibles on the list who passed the last examination, and it is possible that it will be decided that this will be sufficient to fill the prospective vacancies next year, though retirements and vacancies from other causes have materially reduced the list of eligibles.

An order will shortly be issued creating a board for the examination of officers of the line for detail to the Ordnance Department of the Army, in which there will be fifteen vacancies next June. Seven Ordnance officers now serving their required one year with the line will be eligible to return to the department. The remaining vacancies must be filled by the detail of new officers from the line.

Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, Acting Secretary of the Navy, has refused the request of the Aeronautical Society to permit a battleship to be made a target for make-believe bombs dropped from aeroplanes during the aviation meet on Staten Island at the time of the New York naval review. Rear Admiral Andrews is to be commended for his action. Navy vessels should not be used for such advertising purposes.

The Piping Rock horse show, referred to last week, began Thursday, Oct. 4, with a large number of entries, and will continue until Saturday night. The application for boxes considerably exceeded the supply, but all whose applications were rejected will be provided with chairs on the lawn in the members' enclosure.

Thirty-seven candidates for commissions in the Marine Corps reported for examination on Oct. 1 at the Washington Barracks. The examining board consisted of Lieut. Col. John A. Lejeune, Capt. George Van Orden and Louis McA. Little, U.S.M.C.; recorder, Capt. Thomas M. Clinton, U.S.M.C.

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, who had been on a trip of inspection with Secretary of War Stimson, returned to Washington on Oct. 1 and assumed his new station as President of the Army War College. Col. Rogers Birnie, after the expiration of his leave, reported at the War Department on Oct. 1.

Field officers stationed at Washington will begin on Oct. 10 to take their annual test ride. Although the plans have not been fully arranged, the officers will ride in three parties from Fort Myer.

The Army transport Thomas arrived at Manila Oct. 2 with twenty-two officers and 118 casuals.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. William L. Buck, attached to the 5th U.S. Infantry, has been ordered to his home, preparatory to retirement on account of disability, which goes into effect Jan. 24, 1913. He has been granted leave until Jan. 24, 1913. Colonel Buck's retirement will not make a vacancy for promotion, as he is an additional officer in his grade. His last post of duty was Plattsburg, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. Graham D. Fitch, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who will be retired Oct. 12, 1912, upon his own application, after more than thirty-one years of service, was born in Illinois Feb. 19, 1860, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1882, when he was promoted to the Army second lieutenant, 5th Artillery. He was transferred to the Corps of Engineers June 7, 1883, and was promoted in successive grades, reaching the rank of lieutenant colonel Aug. 7, 1908. His first service after graduation was at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. After being transferred to the Corps of Engineers he served at Willets Point, N.Y., and later on duty in connection with harbor improvements on Lake Superior, improvements on the Mississippi River, and was commended by the Mississippi River Commission for services during the flood of 1897. He was, among other duties, instructor of military engineering in the School of Application, served with the 5th Army Corps during the war with Spain and took part in Cuba in the campaign against Santiago, June 22 to Aug. 13, 1898. He was engaged in the attack on Aguadores, July 1, 1898, and was with his company in repairing the fort under fire during the battle of July 2. This was while holding the commission of major and Chief Engineer, U.S.V., from June 20, 1898, to Dec. 31, 1898. He was Division Engineer, 2d Division, 5th Army Corps, July 29 to Aug. 10, 1898, and was also in command of the battalion of Engineer of that corps for a time. He was, among other subsequent duties, secretary of the Missouri River Commission, was in charge of harbor improvements on Lake Ontario and of St. Lawrence River and other places. He is a son of the late Capt. Henry S. Fitch, U.S.V., 1861 to 1865, who was also provost marshal and J.A. on General Sherman's staff.

The application for retirement of Col. A. B. Dyer, 4th Field Art., has been recalled.

The retirement of Lieut. Col. Graham D. Fitch, Corps of Engrs., promotes Major E. E. Winslow, Capt. George B. Pillsbury, 1st Lieut. C. S. Ridley, 2d Lieut. A. K. B. Lyman.

Lieut. Col. Stephen L.H. Slocum, 15th U.S. Cav., promoted from major to rank from Sept. 17, 1912, has made application for retirement.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A wedding of interest at the Church of the Transfiguration, Providence, R.I., Oct. 1, 1912, was that of Miss Nydia Adonell Wilcox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Morton Wilcox, and Ensign Ralph Earle Sampson, U.S.N., son of the late Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, U.S.N. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Adonell M. Wilcox, as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Elaine W. Wilcox, another sister; Miss Marian H. Barney, Miss Alice D. Scattergood, Providence, and Miss Jeanette M. Mills, of New York. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Lieut. Harold D. Sampson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. The ushers were Asst. Naval Constr. Ralph D. Weybacher, Ensigns Franklin P. Conger, Charles H. Maddox and Hugh P. Le Clair, U.S.N. The bride's gown was of ivory satin, the bodice having a garniture of French lace, caught with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her attendants wore gowns of white satin and Robespierre coats of pink satin. A reception was held in the home of the bride's parents. Among the guests were Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Chadwick.

At a bridge party of about forty guests given recently at the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Kellow, Mrs. Catherine L. Tripp announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marjorie Benson Tripp, and Lieut. Charles D. Hartmann, 3d U.S. Inf. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Marcy, of Annapolis, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Burton Munroe Starr, to Ensign Clarkson J. Bright, U.S.N. The wedding will take place this fall.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Carolyn, to Mr. Ord Preston, of New York and Washington. The wedding is expected to take place early in December at Fort Mason, Cal.

Mrs. William H. Eagle announces the engagement and approaching marriage of her daughter, Le May Holloway, to Lieut. Converse R. Lewis, U.S.A., the wedding to take place in December.

Col. and Mrs. Harry L. Rogers, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Florence Rogers, to Lieut. Rodney H. Smith, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

A fashionable military wedding in Denver, Colo., Sept. 25, 1912, was that of Lieut. Frederick W. Boschen, 16th U.S. Inf., and Miss Vida Gotthelf at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Florence M. Gotthelf, 2601 Champa street. The Rev. O'Malley officiated. The decorations were suggestive of the "military." In the drawing room, where the bridal party stood, numerous flags were intermingled with palms, ferns and profusions of white chrysanthemums and lilies. One large silk flag was festooned over the archway for the bridal party to stand beneath. American Beauties lent fragrance and charm to the dining room, and green predominated in the decoration of the hall. At eight o'clock the "Lohengrin" wedding march was played on the violin, cello and piano for the bridal procession. The two brothers of the bride, Gordon and Clarence Gotthelf, were the ribbon bearers. Miss Hilda Argall was maid of honor, Miss Caroline Milburn bridesmaid. The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Hon. F. P. Morris, of Watseka, Ill. The bride was radiant in her handsome robe of white satin, made with a long square train and trimmed heavily with duchesse and rose point lace. A flourish of the lace was draped from one shoulder, falling in cascades down on to the train, which was also trimmed with a little sort of flock of lace butterflies wired so they have the appearance of having just alighted among the clusters of valley lilies, used to catch up the lace flounce and long tulle veil. Her veil was draped from a little cap effect of the tulle with a little plaited frill about her face. Her bouquet was of bride's roses with a shower of valley lilies, and her only ornament a chain of small gold

nuggets, brought by the groom from Alaska. Captain Smith, of Fort Sheridan, Ill., was best man, and Lieutenant Blyth, of Fort Logan, was usher. Only about fifty close friends and relatives were present at the ceremony, but about 200 guests attended the reception immediately following. Lieutenant Boschen and his bride departed for San Francisco, where the Lieutenant is stationed at the Presidio.

Miss Susan B. Persons and Naval Constr. Lewis B. McBride will be married in the chapel of Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, Oct. 9. The bride, who will be given in marriage by her father, will be attended by her sisters, Mrs. David McD. Le Breton and Mrs. Sidney Morgan Henry, as matrons of honor. Naval Constr. Sidney Morgan Henry will act as best man. A reception will follow the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Persons, after which the couple will leave on a wedding trip.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Nelson, of St. Louis, Mo., announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Isobel Bradford Shaw, of St. Louis, to Myles Standish Slocum, son of Col. H. J. Slocum, Cav., U.S.A. Mr. Slocum was graduated from Princeton in 1910. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Lulu Gray Horan was married to Major Leon S. Roudiez, 30th U.S. Inf., in St. James' Episcopal Church, Fort Gibson, Alaska, Oct. 2. The Rev. Louis H. Buisch, rector of St. Matthew's Church at Fairbanks, officiated. Miss Horan is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Horan, of Bronzville. She has been visiting friends in Alaska for some time, and it was there that she met Major Roudiez, who is in command of the military post.

Miss Elizabeth Russell Peachy, sister of Mrs. Frank E. Beatty, wife of Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, U.S.N., was married on Saturday, Sept. 28, 1912, in Washington, D.C., to Mr. Hal Pomeroy Denton at the home of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Beatty at the navy yard. Only a family party and a few personal friends of the couple were present. Miss Emily Beatty attended her aunt, and Midsn. Frank E. Beatty, U.S.N., was best man.

Miss Frances Gould, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Gould, was married at South Clinton, Conn., Oct. 2, 1912, to Dr. Walter L. Scofield, son of the late Med. Dir. Walter K. Scofield, U.S.N. Only members of the families were present. The Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston officiated.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. La Lanne have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Carola Damon La Lanne, to Lieut. Lindsay C. Herkness, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

A pretty home wedding at Easton, Pa., Sept. 25, 1912, was that at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Matchley, College Hill, when their niece, Miss Edith Louise Dampman Bercau, daughter of County Commissioner and Mrs. Charles Bercau, was married to Lieut. James Howard Laubach, 19th U.S. Inf., a son of former State Senator Edward H. Laubach, of Northampton. The ceremony was witnessed by the relatives of the bride and bridegroom and a few invited guests, a number of whom came from a distance. The interior of the house was beautifully decorated in honor of the event with Southern smilax and pink roses. An orchestra, concealed behind palms and ferns, furnished the music for the occasion and played the "Bridal Chorus" from "Lohengrin" as the bride and bridegroom and their attendants entered the parlor. Rev. A. H. Bradshaw, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, officiated. Miss Margaret Bercau, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Lieut. E. C. McNeil, 14th U.S. Inf., a classmate of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The bride was attired in white satin, trimmed with old rose point lace, and she wore a veil of old rose point lace. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. The maid of honor wore white mousseline draped with light blue chiffon, and carried pink Killarney roses. A reception followed the ceremony and refreshments were served. Lieut. and Mrs. Laubach left later on a wedding tour, and will reside at Fort Meade, S.D., where Lieutenant Laubach is stationed. He was graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1907. His bride, one of Easton's most popular young ladies, carries the best wishes of many friends to her new home in South Dakota.

The wedding of Miss Marion Edmonston King, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. King, and Ensign Robert Messinger Hincley, U.S.N., took place on Wednesday, Oct. 2, at Christ Church, Georgetown, Washington, D.C. The church was decorated in white, with roses and chrysanthemums against a background of palms and smilax. The bride wore a gown of white charmeuse trimmed with rose point and duchesse lace, with a tulle veil with orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was the bride's younger sister, Miss Elizabeth Trueman King, who wore a gown of pale green charmeuse. The bridesmaids were Miss Laura Ansley, of Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Elizabeth Green, of Charlottesville, W. Va.; Miss Dorothy Flint, of Bellows Falls, Vt.; Miss Virginia L. Jenkins, of Suffolk, Va.; Miss Edith McQuade and Miss Mary Lovell Radford, of Washington, D.C., the last named a granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral William Radford, U.S.N. The bridesmaids' gowns were all of charmeuse and were shaded from deep rose to pale pink. The best man was Ensign Ames Loder, U.S.N., and the ushers were Ensigns William C. Barnes, Henry E. Bruns, James Carroll Byrnes, jr., David De Treville, John F. Meigs, jr., U.S.N., and Mr. Archibald King, brother of the bride. The groom, best man, and naval ushers wore the special full dress uniform of their rank. The officiating clergyman was Rev. James H. W. Blake, rector of the church. The wedding music was played by Mrs. Henry A. Robbins, who performed a like service for the bride's parents. Among the out of town guests were Mr. Nathaniel Bent Hincley, of St. Paul, Minn., and Mr. Thomas Lesley Hincley, of New York, N.Y., father and brother of the groom, respectively; Miss Griffin, of Baltimore; Miss Brown, of Barnesville, Md.; and Mr. David M. Warren, of Warrenton, Va. The bride received many beautiful gifts, among the most notable of which were a solid silver tea service from the junior officers' mess of the U.S.S. Vermont, the groom's ship, and a silver bowl from the wardroom officers of the same vessel.

One of the most pleasant Service events in San Francisco recently, was a reunion dinner given Sept. 16 at the Tait-Zinzand Café, San Rafael, Cal., by members of the class of 1888, U.S.M.A. Among those attending were Major and Mrs. Sample, Major and Mrs. Stockle, Major and Mrs. Chrisman, Capt. and Mrs. Vestal, Major Hart and Major and Mrs. Butler, all U.S.A., who were caught on their way through the city from Manila to their new station, Fort Des Moines. A pleasant and amusing feature was the production of cadet pictures of

the officers present. The changes from the slender boyish figures and faces of the past, to the present more sedate expressions and in some (?) cases, aldermanic proportions, was the cause of much laughing comment. But all agreed that the "bunch" were a well preserved and happy lot. The one regret being that the only bachelor present has neglected his manifest duty so long. Toasts were drunk to the present and absent members of the class, and also to Lieut. M. P. Vestal, 12th U.S. Inf., in honor of his being the first son of the class, and the first of the second generation to enter the Service. The party broke up about midnight, everybody voting it a great success.

RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Admiral Lucien Young, U.S.N., commandant of the naval station at Key West, Fla., and one of the best known officers of the Navy, with a fine record for bravery, died suddenly at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York city, Oct. 2, 1912. Rear Admiral Young, accompanied by Mrs. Young, was on a leave and on Sept. 23 registered at the Waldorf-Astoria. On the night of Oct. 1 he complained of abdominal pains and a physician was called, who was well known to the family, and he seemed to improve after the visit. He was seized a second time at four o'clock p.m., Oct. 2, and despite the aid of medical experts who were called in he died at twenty minutes after four o'clock. Rear Admiral Young was born in Kentucky March 31, 1852, and he was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy June 21, 1869, and was graduated in 1873. His gallant conduct in saving life has several times been publicly rewarded. He had wide experience in all parts of the world. Some of the principal events in his service are the following: On July 23, 1873, he was ordered to the Alaska, fitting out at New York, and which soon joined the European Station. Special orders from the commanding officer of the Alaska and the admiral commanding the squadron and a general order from the Secretary of the Navy were published commendatory of his extraordinary heroism in jumping overboard while under way at sea and saving the life of a seaman who had been knocked overboard. For this act a gold medal of the first class was awarded by the New York Benevolent and Life-saving Institution and a framed certificate from the Humane Society of Massachusetts. He was detached from the Alaska Aug. 5, 1875, at Lisbon, and next served in the Hartford and Powhatan, and on Feb. 29, 1876, was ordered to the Huron, and was shipwrecked in a violent storm in her off Nag's Head, N.C., Nov. 24, 1877. For his gallant conduct on this occasion in helping save life he received a letter of thanks from the Secretary of the Navy, a gold medal of the first class, under Act of Congress, from the Lifesaving Service of the United States, a sword from the state of Kentucky by special resolution, was made an honorary member of the Legislature of that state, and was nominated by the President and advanced, under a special Act of Congress, to the grade of master. The Huron, which was surveying the Mono Passage between Cuba and Haiti, grounded off Nag's Head, a few miles north of Cape Hatteras, and death faced the whole company. Ensign Young volunteered to take a line to the shore and went overboard in the heavy surf to what was thought to be certain death. He fought his way in the raging surf for a long time, and finally he had to cut himself loose from the line, but he managed to reach the shore at a point several miles above the wreck. After landing he turned back into the sea and made three trips out in the surf, each time bringing back a comrade whom he had rescued from drowning. Then, in spite of his weakened condition, he ran several miles to obtain assistance till he had managed to make up a rescue party which saved the lives of twenty-seven more. He subsequently served in the Portsmouth and took charge of a squad of men for duty at the Universal Exposition at Paris, served in the Bureau of Equipment, in the monitor Montauk, Minnesota, Onward and Shenandoah, and took part in landing at Panama to protect American interests in 1885. He was on duty at Newport, R.I., in the Bureau of Navigation, etc., and during the war with Spain was in command of the gunboat Hist. He was subsequently, among other duties, captain of the port of Havana and commandant of the naval station at that place. He was in command of the ill-fated Bennington when her boilers exploded in July, 1905, at San Diego, and rendered great assistance in relief work. He was subsequently captain of the Mare Island Navy Yard, was commandant of the naval station at Pensacola, Fla., and commandant of the naval station at Key West. At the time of the San Francisco earthquake he was in charge of the Mare Island Navy Yard and superintended the work of relief, for which he received the commendation of the Secretary of the Navy. In March, 1910, he was promoted to the rank of rear admiral. While stationed in Hawaii he wrote the much discussed "The Real Hawaii." Rear Admiral Young married Miss Belle Parker, of Virginia, in June, 1905. Besides his widow he leaves a brother, Dr. Frank O. Young, of Lexington, Ky. The interment was in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

Major William A. Turpin, inspector general attached to the headquarters, Coast Artillery Corps, N.G.N.Y., and one of the best known and most popular officers of the Guard, died in the Post Graduate Hospital, New York city, Oct. 2, 1912. He first joined the Guard as a private in the 1st Separate Company May 19, 1890, rising to the rank of first lieutenant, and resigned in 1892. He was elected a first lieutenant in the 13th Regiment of Coast Artillery in August, 1893, rising to the rank of major, and was retired at his own request in March, 1909. He was detailed as an inspector general in the Coast Artillery in April, 1911. During the war with Spain, when part of the 13th Regiment was consolidated with the 22d to make up the latter command as the 22d N.Y. Volunteers, Major Turpin served with the regiment on garrison duty in New York Harbor as a captain from May to November, 1898. He was known as a very competent officer, and gave up a large amount of his time to the military. He was also very prominent in developing athletics in the 13th Regiment, and was one of the foremost workers among the officers of the Military Athletic League. The Major had not been in good health for some time past, but that he was so seriously ill was known only to very few, and his death will be mourned by a large circle of friends. A widow, Mrs. Dorothy Ranst Turpin, and a daughter, Miss Ruth, survive.

Bvt. Major Gen. Robert Avery, U.S.V. (colonel, U.S.A., retired), died at New York city Oct. 1, 1912. General Avery was returning from Blackwell's Island with a client when he complained of illness. When the ferryboat reached Manhattan he was so weak that he was taken to the Reception Hospital, where he died while being carried into the emergency ward, General

Avery was born in Tunkhannock, Pa., Sept. 22, 1839. In December, 1861, he was commissioned captain in the 102d New York Infantry. When the regiment was mustered out, in 1864, his rank was that of lieutenant colonel. He was in the battle of Chancellorsville and afterward at the battle of Lookout Mountain. In the latter he lost his right leg. General Avery was awarded six brevets for gallant service. He was made brevet captain, U.S.A., and brevet major, U.S.A., for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Chancellorsville, Va., and Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; the brevet of lieutenant colonel of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chancellorsville, the brevets of colonel and brigadier general of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Lookout Mountain, and the brevet of major general of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services. He was honorably mustered out in 1867 while a major in the Veteran Reserve Corps. He was appointed a first lieutenant, 44th U.S. Infantry, in July, 1866, and was placed on the unassigned list in 1869, and was retired in 1870 with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was advanced to colonel in 1904. General Avery was admitted to the Bar in 1870 and made his home in New York. He had been president and treasurer of the Union Loan and Investment Company, vice-president, general manager and director of the Burlington and Southeastern Railway Company, secretary and director of the Della Realty Company and director of the Niagara Tin Smelting Company. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the M.O.L.L.U.S. For many years he made his home at No. 98 Second place, Brooklyn, and he is survived by three sons, Hugo, Theodore N. and Walter Avery.

Dr. J. P. Atkinson, son of the late Governor Atkinson of Georgia, and the brother of Mrs. Baltzell, wife of Capt. G. F. Baltzell, 5th U.S. Inf.; of Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Capt. Americus Mitchell, 5th U.S. Inf., and of Lieut. B. M. Atkinson, 5th U.S. Inf., died at Newnan, Ga., Sept. 27, 1910.

Naval Constr. John F. Hanscom, U.S.N., retired, who held the rank of rear admiral, died at his home in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30, 1912. He was a veteran of the Civil War and one of the best known constructors in the Navy. He was born at Eliot, Me., May 21, 1842, and at the age of sixteen he enlisted in the 62d Maine Volunteers and served to the end of the Civil War. He was then appointed draughtsman at the Norfolk Navy Yard, was later transferred to Washington and then to the Boston Navy Yard in 1871. His first commission as assistant naval constructor was issued in 1875, and he served at Chester and League Island, where he supervised the construction of the Dolphin and Chicago. At League Island he had a good deal to do with the construction of battleships at Cramps, including the Baltimore, New York, Columbia, Massachusetts and Indiana. He served two terms on the board of inspection and survey under Rear Admirals Jonett, Kimberly and Dewey. He was placed on the retired list for age with the rank of rear admiral on May 21, 1904, but continued as active head of the Board of Hull Changes until August, 1911. Naval Constructor Hanscom saw service under fifteen Secretaries of the Navy. He leaves a widow, a daughter, the widow of Octavius B. Libby, and four sons, J. B. Hanscom, of Providence, R.I.; Edgar Hanscom, of Boston; Arthur Hanscom, of Philadelphia, and A. T. Hanscom, of Providence.

Capt. John M. Carson, a Civil War veteran and father of Lieut. Col. John M. Carson, Jr., U.S.A., died at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 29, 1912. He was seventy-four years old. At the outbreak of the war he joined the 27th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and soon afterward was commissioned a first lieutenant. He later was promoted to captain. He went to Washington as the night city editor of the National Republican. A year later he was made assistant in the Washington Bureau of the New York Times. In 1882 he was engaged as the correspondent for the Public Ledger, and for twenty-three years he was a potent writer on national politics under the signature "J. M. C." President McKinley wanted to make him Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, but he declined. In 1905 he retired from newspaper work and became Chief of the Bureau of Manufactures. His work in this department had much to do with exposing the Greene-Gaynor scandal. He was the founder of the Gridiron Club. He leaves a widow besides his son.

Second Lieut. Robert L. Lounsbery, 1st U.S. Cav., was thrown from a horse at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., Oct. 2, 1912, and killed, when a troop horse came in collision with his mount. Lieutenant Lounsbery was born in Canada on Aug. 21, 1884, and was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point in 1903. He was graduated in 1907 and assigned as a second lieutenant to the 1st Cavalry.

Lieut. Samuel H. Gibson, U.S.M.C., retired, who died suddenly at Atlantic City, N.J., Sept. 24, 1912, was born in Maryland Dec. 13, 1848, and entered the Navy Oct. 5, 1869. He was placed on the retired list Jan. 6, 1888, for disability incident to the Service.

Mrs. Lucy Stewart Wallace, wife of 1st Lieut. George S. Wallace, U.S.A., died at San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 30, 1912.

The death of Lieut. Donald P. Morrison, U.S.N., is related in the account of the explosion on the U.S.S. Walke, on page 147.

DEATH OF ARMY AVIATORS.

Lieut. Lewis C. Rockwell, 10th U.S. Inf., and Corpl. Frank Scott, Signal Corps, U.S.A., on duty at the Army Aviation School at College Park, Md., lost their lives in the fall of an aeroplane shortly before six o'clock p.m., Sept. 28, 1912. Corporal Scott was killed instantly, but Lieutenant Rockwell lived until 7:05 o'clock. He died on the operating table at Walter Reed General Hospital, where he was hurried in an automobile of Capt. Charles DeForest Chandler, Signal Corps, U.S.A., commanding officer of the school. Over 300 men and women saw the accident. Lieutenant Rockwell had taken the machine up for a short flight a few minutes before the accident occurred, and found everything working properly. Then he decided to make another trip and take with him as a passenger Corporal Scott, who was a mechanic in the hangar in which Lieutenant Rockwell kept his machine. After reaching an altitude of 150 feet and soaring about for ten minutes the machine was headed nose downward. Within thirty feet of the earth Lieutenant Rockwell reached up to cut the engine off. It did not stop, and the biplane rammed into the ground with tremendous force and was smashed. It was found that Corporal Scott had been instantly killed. His skull was crushed, his left arm badly broken and his right leg smashed in two places. When picked up Lieutenant Rockwell was unconscious. He had suffered concussion of the brain and both legs were badly broken. Capt. Charles DeForest Chandler immediately convened a court of inquiry, consisting of Capt. Frank B.

Hennessy and Lieuts. Harry Graham and Thomas Milling, U.S.A. The machine was an old Wright Type B biplane, which had been rebuilt three times. It was the same machine in which Lieut. George E. M. Kelly met his death in San Antonio, Texas, in March, 1911. More than a thousand flights had been made in it. Lieutenant Rockwell was born in Ohio Nov. 23, 1884. Entering the U.S. Military Academy in 1903, he was graduated in 1907 and promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 3d Infantry. He transferred to the 10th Infantry Dec. 2, 1908. Three weeks ago he received his certificate as civilian pilot, and since had been experimenting with machines at the aerodrome. He was regarded as a most careful aviator. Corporal Scott was a member of the Signal Corps. His sister at Ridgeway, Pa., was informed of his death. Lieutenant Rockwell was the fourth commissioned officer of the Army to meet death in an aviation accident. The first was Lieut. Thomas F. Selfridge, killed at Fort Myer, Va., Sept. 17, 1908. The second was Lieut. George E. M. Kelly, at San Antonio, Texas, March 7, 1911. The third was Lieut. Leighton W. Hazlehurst, who with his instructor, A. L. Welch, was killed at College Park, Md., where Lieutenant Rockwell and Corporal Scott fell. The death toll levied through accidents to aeroplanes of the U.S. Army now totals six. In all, aviation has claimed 188 victims, among them fifty-three army officers of different countries.

The remains of Lieut. L. C. Rockwell and Corpl. Frank S. Scott, U.S.A., who were killed in an aeroplane accident at College Park, Md., Sept. 28, 1912, were buried at Arlington Oct. 1 with military honors. The services for Lieutenant Rockwell were held at St. John's Episcopal Church. The coffin was buried beneath flowers, the gift of personal friends. The pallbearers were Lieut. R. C. Kirtland, Lieut. H. H. Arnold, Lieut. Thomas Milling, Lieut. W. C. Sherman, Lieut. Harold Geiger, Capt. Charles de Forest Chandler and Capt. F. B. Hennessy. The body bearers were from among the enlisted men on the aviation detail at College Park. Mrs. Cecelia Little, mother of Lieutenant Rockwell and Miss Elizabeth Little, his half-sister, Major Samuel Reber, of the Signal Corps, also a relative, and Lieut. Henry la Garde, of the 10th Infantry, were present at the funeral. The body of Corporal Scott was accompanied to the grave by a troop of the 15th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, and the 15th Cavalry band. All of the aviation officers attending the College Park School were present, including Capt. Charles de Forest Chandler, in command of the school, and Col. George P. Scriven. The funeral services were read by Chaplain R. P. Brander, of Fort Myer, and the customary volleys were fired as the coffin was lowered and taps sounded.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A son was born to Capt. William W. Low, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Low at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 24.

Brig. Gen. Henry T. Sharpe, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sharpe, of Washington, D.C., have been visiting at Bath, N.Y.

A daughter, Martha Francesca Leys, was born to the wife of Surg. J. F. Leys, U.S.N., at Newport, R.I., Sept. 27.

A son was born to Capt. L. S. Edwards, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Edwards at Wilmington, Del., Sept. 27, 1912.

Mrs. Pauline A. Schreimer, mother of Major E. R. Schreimer, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Swarthmore, Pa., Sept. 18, 1912.

A son, Robert Mitchell Stevens, was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. Pat M. Stevens, Inf., U.S.A., at Fort Logan, Colo., Sept. 24, 1912.

Mrs. Baskette, wife of Capt. Alvin K. Baskette, 9th U.S. Inf., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wilder, in Columbus, Ohio.

Capt. Frank W. Kellogg, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kellogg have rented the Swinburn cottage, in Greenough place, Newport, R.I., for the winter.

Major Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C., according to a despatch from Panama, Oct. 1, was returning, ill, to Ancon Hospital, from Nicaragua.

Rev. Wallace H. Watts, of St. George's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., has been appointed chaplain in the Army with rank from Sept. 23.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Chadwick left Newport Oct. 2 for Schenectady and Long Island, to be absent a week.

Col. William L. Buck, Inf., U.S.A., who has been on duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., has gone to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment.

Capt. J. M. Campbell, U.S.A., retired, removed from Haddon Hall, 137th street and Riverside Drive, New York city, to 302 Convent avenue, New York city.

Miss Faith L. M. Sanford is visiting Miss Pleasanton at Edgewater Park, N.J. Paymasters Spear and Hine were among those that made up the week-end party.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., who was a visitor at Newport, R.I., Sept. 29, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. Stilson Hutchins, of Washington.

The wife of Lieut. W. C. Powers, jr., U.S.M.C., gave birth to a son, Bennet Gordon, at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 28. Mrs. Powers was formerly Miss Ethel Marsandt, of Honolulu.

A daughter was born to the wife of Veterinarian Charles H. Jewell, 5th Field Art., on Sept. 25, 1912, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Osterhaus, of Junction City, Kas.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Howe have returned from Portsmouth, N.H. Mrs. Howe was hostess at a bridge party on Sept. 26 in honor of Mrs. Bruce Ware and Mrs. Louis Howe, of Wyoming.

Col. F. W. Mansfield, 2d U.S. Inf., and Miss Mansfield will leave Pasadena, Cal., Oct. 15, for Ohio, where they will visit Colonel Mansfield's family. Their address will be care of General Delivery, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Alexander Finley and daughter, who have been traveling in the Northwest all summer and visiting Col. and Mrs. Walter Finley at the Presidio of San Francisco, will open her country home at Haverford, Pa., in October.

Mrs. James A. Mars will be with her aunt, Mrs. William H. Arnold, 152 West Seventy-fourth street, New York, until the third week in October, when she will leave for Iowa City, Iowa, where Lieutenant Mars is detailed at the State University.

Mrs. Elbert Eli Farman and Miss Marie Louise Farman, wife and daughter of the late Judge Farman and mother and sister of Lieut. E. E. Farman, 8th Cav., and Miss Elizabeth Kibbey, of Washington, D.C., sailed on the Moltke, Oct. 1, for Genoa, and from Marseilles for a six months' cruise to India, China and Japan.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., and Miss Peary will go abroad for the winter.

Mrs. V. B. Moody will spend the winter visiting her son, Capt. L. B. Moody, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., in Washington, D.C.

Capt. W. McCarty Little, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Little, who spent the summer in Europe, are at their cottage in Everett street, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bruce R. Ware, who have been spending the past two years in Japan, China and the Philippines, returned to Baltimore last week.

Col. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Barnett are guests of Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, and Mrs. Beatty.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. B. C. Allen, U.S.N., at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 25, 1912. Mrs. Allen is the daughter of Rear Admiral A. Mertz, U.S.N.

Comdr. J. K. Crank, U.S.N., who underwent an operation at the United States Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., Sept. 27, stood the shock well, and a rapid recovery is expected.

Mrs. M. M. McNamee, wife of Major McNamee, 15th U.S. Cav., who has been visiting her father, Dr. William J. Armstrong, in Washington, left Sept. 28 for her home, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Dr. Henry G. Beyer, U.S.N., entertained at a dinner of sixty-eight guests Sept. 27, at the Metropolitan Club, Washington, D.C., in honor of the visiting members of the International Hygiene and Demography Society.

Mrs. C. E. Dentler and children have returned to their home in Portland, Ore., after a delightful summer as the guests of Mrs. Dentler's brother, Mr. Robert H. Gellatly, on his Glencove farm, at Philomath, Ore.

Lieut. Comdr. David Foote Sellers, U.S.N., has been appointed by President Taft to act as naval aid to President Charles C. Moore, of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, which is to be held at San Francisco, Cal., in 1915.

Mrs. V. L. Cottman entertained at luncheon at Bremerton, Wash., Sept. 19, for Mrs. T. S. Wilson, Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, Madam De Zulazsky, Mrs. Dew, Mrs. D. C. Nutting, Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw, Mrs. N. B. Farwell, Mrs. Farwell, sr., and Mrs. Emil Theiss.

Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Gunster celebrated their eighth wedding anniversary with a charming dinner party at their home on Worth street, Dallas, Texas. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Davis and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wilson. Lieutenant Gunster, 18th Inf., is recruiting officer at Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. Walter A. Bloedorn, formerly Miss May Howard, of Washington, D.C., who has been dangerously ill in the Shanghai General Hospital, in Shanghai, China, has entirely recovered and sailed Sept. 1 to Yokohama to join her husband, who has been ordered to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, for duty.

Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss Stott, U.S.N., have taken an apartment at the San Remo, Seventy-fourth street and Central Park West, New York city, for the winter. Lieutenant Stott has recently been assigned to duty as assistant to the naval inspector of ordnance, works of E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Col. and Mrs. R. H. Patterson, U.S.N., who are building at Shippan Point, Conn., have rented the house of Capt. G. A. Jenkins there for the winter. Mrs. Jessop and children will live with Col. and Mrs. Patterson during Lieutenant Commander Jessop's present cruise on the Arkansas. Their address after Oct. 1 will be Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn.

Mr. Joseph Leiter entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Sept. 28, at his country place in compliment to Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., who is leaving shortly for a western post. Among the guests were the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Chandler Hale, Lieut. Col. Charles L. McCawley, Gen. John A. Johnston, Capt. Templin M. Potts, Mr. George Eustis and Paymr. John H. Merriam.

Mrs. Berkeley, wife of Major Randolph C. Berkeley, U.S.M.C., was painfully injured at Bremerton, Wash., Sept. 18, when the pony which she was driving took fright and ran away. Mrs. Berkeley was thrown under the cart and received a number of bruises. It was feared at first that her limb was broken, but the X-ray did not reveal any such serious injury and aside from a severe shaking up and bruises, her injuries were not serious.

"Capt. Oliver Edwards, 5th U.S. Inf., who was recently detailed to study French army methods," says the Evening Star, of Plattsburg, N.Y., "has arrived in Paris. A letter from him states that he is to join the 131st French Infantry at Orleans on Oct. 1. Captain Edwards it will be remembered was the officer who took the initiative in the erection by the regiment of a flagpole on Crab Island, the burial place of many of the dead of the battle of Plattsburg. It is to the honor of the 5th that it was the first regiment to take active interest in this matter, and specially is Captain Edwards deserving of credit as the inaugurator of the plan."

"Capt. Ira L. Reeves, U.S.A., who succeeds Capt. Harold L. Jackson as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Vermont," says the Burlington Daily Free Press, "has arrived in Burlington and taken quarters at the New Sherwood House. He will be joined later by Mrs. Reeves and their two children, a son and an infant daughter. Captain Reeves comes of a family with a long military record, members of it having served in every American war since 1763. His great-grandfather served in the British army and later in the American Army in Revolutionary days. As a youth, Captain Reeves was engaged in newspaper work in the southwest. He was named as alternate for appointment to West Point from Missouri, but his principal also passed the examinations and received the cadetship. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Reeves enlisted in the United States Army, rising rapidly through the non-commissioned ranks and receiving his commission as second lieutenant in the 17th Infantry, only seven grades behind the cadet. He served at Fort Sherman, Idaho, against the Siwash Indians, and at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, and Columbus Barracks, Ohio, where he received his commission. In 1898 he took part in seven engagements around Santiago, and after El Caney was recommended for brevet by his superior officer, 'for his untiring energy, during the three days' marching and fighting, and for bravery that could not be excelled.' During the war in the Philippines he was twice wounded, on account of which he was placed on the retired list. Since his retirement he has been actively engaged in the southwest much of the time as a civil engineer, constructing three electric railroads in Oklahoma. He has also had details as military instructor at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., the Miami Military Institute, Ohio, and Henry Kendall College, Oklahoma. Mrs. Reeves was Miss Caroline S. Smith, daughter of former General Passenger Agent A. D. Smith, of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad."

Comdr. and Mrs. Reginald R. Belknap, U.S.N., and family are at Stockbridge, Mass.

Mrs. W. Remsen Taylor and daughter, Agnes, have joined Lieutenant Taylor at Fort Riley, Kas.

A daughter was born to Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. Wolf, U.S.R.C.S., at Canton, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1912.

Dr. Cary D. Langhorne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Langhorne are now in Washington, D.C., after having spent the summer at Osterville, Mass.

Lieut. John P. Jackson, U.S.N., and his mother, Mrs. John P. Jackson, of Washington, D.C., are registered at the Curtis, Lenox, Mass.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, U.S.N., and Mrs. Emory have recently taken an apartment at the Connecticut, in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas L. Crystal, 5th Inf., announce the birth of a son, Thomas Leslie, Jr., at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Sept. 30, 1912.

Mrs. Driggs, widow of Captain Driggs, U.S.N., and Miss Natalie Driggs are at their apartment at the Highlands, in Washington, for the season.

Lieut. Col. William V. Judson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Judson have taken an apartment at the Brighton, in Washington, D.C., for the coming season.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert K. Crank, U.S.N., who has just undergone an operation at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., is reported doing very well.

Mrs. Sandoz, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Fritz L. Sandoz, U.S.N., and children have returned to Washington, D.C., after summering in the Virginia mountains.

Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder, U.S.N., Mrs. Veeder and family returned last week to Washington, D.C., from their country place in Prince William county, Va.

Mrs. I. Goodwin Hobbs, wife of Pay Director Hobbs, U.S.N., retired, of Newport, R.I., is visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Gould, in Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral Bartlett J. Cromwell, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Cromwell have returned to Washington, D.C., from the Massachusetts coast, where they spent the summer.

Gen. Charles H. Tompkins, U.S.A., and his daughter, Miss Julia, have returned from the Blue Ridge and are at their residence, 1425 Twenty-first street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Major Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, U.S.A., has returned to Washington, D.C., from a Western trip, and joined his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hendley, at the Sterling.

Miss Sarah Parker, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Foxhall Parker, U.S.N., and her aunt, Miss Donaldson, who spent the summer traveling in Europe, have returned to Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Junius Wilson MacMurray, widow of Captain MacMurray, U.S.A., and Miss Ethel MacMurray, who have spent the summer in European travel, will sail for this country early in October.

Brig. Gen. Samuel Ovenshine, U.S.A., Mrs. Ovenshine and Miss Sallie Ovenshine have returned to Washington, D.C., from New York, N.Y., where they spent several weeks en route from Nova Scotia.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., and Rear Admiral George W. Baird, U.S.N., were among the speakers at a meeting of the society known as the "Guardians of Liberty" in New York city Oct. 3.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Casey and Miss Casey have returned to their P street residence, in Washington, D.C., after a summer spent at Jamestown, R.I., and the Warm Springs, Va.

Mrs. Mathews, widow of Dr. Mathews, U.S.A., who has spent the past six weeks with her niece, Mrs. Walter Turpin, wife of Lieutenant Commander Turpin, U.S.N., at Jamestown, R.I., returned to Washington on Oct. 1.

Capt. L. C. Andrews, U.S.A., inspector-instructor on duty with the New York National Guard, has taken an apartment at 324 West Eighty-third street, New York city, and is located there for the winter with his family.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wilbur R. Van Auken, U.S.N., have returned to their home in Annapolis, after spending the month of September in the Mohawk Valley, N.Y. While in Utica, they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Proctor.

Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus E. Watson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Watson, who spent the summer in Washington, D.C., at Admiral Watson's residence on Twenty-first street, have recently taken an apartment at the Wyoming, in Washington.

Mrs. Wotherspoon, wife of Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, who has been spending the past three months at her cottage at Jamestown, R.I., returned to Washington, D.C., on Oct. 2, and joined General Wotherspoon at the Dupont.

Mrs. Augustine Derby and small daughter, of Rye, N.Y., are spending the month of October with Mrs. Derby's mother, Mrs. George A. Converse, widow of Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N., at her apartment at the Oakland, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. C. I. Hussey, U.S.N., reported on the battleship New Jersey for duty this week, and Mrs. Hussey will remain with her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, at Tudor Lodge, Newport, until Nov. 1, and then will go to Washington.

Rear Admiral Theodore F. Jewell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Jewell and Comdr. Charles T. Jewell, U.S.N., have returned to Washington, D.C., and opened their R street residence for the winter. They spent the summer at Magnolia, Mass., and at Buena Vista, Md.

Brig. Gen. George L. Andrews, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Andrews have reopened their residence, 1847 Columbia road, Washington, D.C., for the season. Their son and daughter-in-law, Brig. Gen. George Andrews, U.S.A., jr., will also be in Washington, D.C., this winter, and have taken a house on R street.

Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., and his sister-in-law, Miss Waller, and his niece, Miss Frances Brooks, daughter of Colonel Brooks, U.S.A., who made her debut in Washington, D.C., last winter, have all three returned to Washington for the winter, which they will spend at General Wilson's residence on Massachusetts avenue.

Mrs. A. L. Wagner, widow of Col. Arthur L. Wagner, has moved from Washington to Shields, Pa., a suburb of Pittsburgh. Her daughters, Mrs. W. K. Naylor, wife of Capt. W. K. Naylor, 9th Inf., and Mrs. L. H. Nelson, of London, are visiting her at present. Mrs. Naylor expects to join Captain Naylor at Fort Thomas Oct. 12.

Mrs. Roderick Dew, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Fred Hendrickson Baird, at Fort Meade, S.D., for the past two months, left Saturday for West Point, N.Y., where she will join Lieutenant Dew, who is one of this year's detail. Mrs. Dew will be the guest

of Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Williams at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for a few days before going East.

Capt. William B. Caperton, U.S.N., commanding the Second Naval District, and Mrs. Caperton entertained a roller skating party at the naval training station, Newport, R.I., Sept. 30. The party went afterward to the cottage of Capt. William L. Rodgers, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rodgers for tea. Members of the villa colony and junior officers of the fleet were present.

Lieut. Comdr. Horace G. Macfarland, U.S.N., who retired three years ago and took the four years' course in three years at George Washington University Law School, Washington, D.C., his birthplace, achieving the highest honors and passing the bar examination last June, has become associated with the firm of Tucker, Kenyon and Macfarland in the general practice of the law in Washington, D.C.

Col. A. L. Parmerter and Capt. W. P. Kitts, U.S.A., have returned from their fishing and hunting trip in Canada. Col. and Mrs. Parmerter were in New York city this week, expecting to leave on Saturday, Oct. 5, for Washington, D.C., where the Colonel will resume duty as Adjutant General, National Guard, District of Columbia. They will reside at the Ontario. Captain Kitts will spend the remainder of his leave at Maywood, N.J.

Chaplain and Mrs. J. H. Macomber were given a delightful surprise by the First Methodist Church, San José, Cal., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 4, the occasion being their fiftieth wedding anniversary. The church parlors were beautifully decorated, and after a musical program Dr. G. A. Miller, the pastor, on behalf of the church spoke words of felicitation. Congratulations and several handsome gifts were bestowed upon the Chaplain and Mrs. Macomber.

Officers of the Navy on duty at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., gave a luncheon Sept. 27 for fifty guests to commemorate the closing of the summer conference on Sept. 28. Among those called upon for remarks were Capt. William B. Caperton, commanding the Second Naval District; Capt. W. McCarty Little, U.S.N., retired, Capt. Roger Wells, of the battleship Louisiana; Capt. Hilary P. Jones, of the Rhode Island, and Capt. E. W. Eberle, commanding the torpedo flotilla. Capt. J. J. Knapp acted as master of ceremonies.

Sir Thomas Lipton will leave London on board the Caronia for New York Oct. 5 in the hope of arranging another yacht race for the America's Cup. "I have nothing to complain of in American sportsmanship," said Sir Thomas, "for I have never found better sportsmen, and they have always treated me with the utmost kindness and consideration. If any mistakes were made at all they were made in my favor. But the old yachting rule is bad, and it is impossible for any craft built in Europe to cross the Atlantic and win the race under those conditions."

From Tokio, Japan, a correspondent writes that the most sincere compliment paid to the Japanese poems of Mrs. Frances H. C. Burnett—wife of Lieut. Charles Burnett, 4th Cav.—was the acceptance by the Empress Dowager of Mrs. Burnett's verses of condolence commemorating the death of the late Emperor. They were the only private gift or memorial accepted from any source, and were especially honored by the manner of their acceptance, being received directly by the Empress Dowager instead of through the usual official channel by way of the Lord Chamberlain, Count Kagawa.

At a recent meeting of the Washington Corral of the Military Order of the Carabao the following officers were elected: Paramount Carabao, Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, U.S.A.; Patriarch of the Herd, Major Gen. William P. Biddle, U.S.M.C.; Bell Carabao, Rear Admiral N. C. Twining, U.S.N.C. The annual fallow, as noted last week, will be given at the New Willard Hotel Dec. 14, 1912. The committee in charge is as follows: Major Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, U.S.A., retired, chairman; Major Gen. William P. Biddle, U.S.M.C., Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., Capt. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., Col. David L. Brainerd, U.S.A., Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., Major Thomas R. Treadwell, U.S.M.C., Major James E. Normoyle, U.S.A., Paym. David M. Addison, U.S.N., Capt. Julien R. Lindsey, U.S.A., Capt. James A. Moss, U.S.A., Capt. Reynolds J. Burt, U.S.A., Capt. Warren Dean, U.S.A., Capt. Frank T. Hines, U.S.A., and Dr. Joseph M. Heller.

Mrs. Harrison J. Price, wife of Captain Price, U.S.A., was hostess for a beautiful and brilliant reception at her home on Kossuth street, Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 28, in compliment to her cousin, Miss Lyda Hardin, of Amarillo, Texas. Several hundred guests were charmingly entertained. The Price home was profusely decorated throughout with autumn leaves, palms, smilax and pink roses and carnations. The reception hall was exceedingly attractive. From the open stairway two large American flags were hung. The doorways and stairs were entwined with autumn branches, and in conspicuous places were large bouquets and baskets of roses and carnations. Flowers were used in abundance in the parlor and library, and the effect was strikingly beautiful. The appointments in the dining room were in pink and white. The table was covered with a handsome Florentine lace piece, and the centerpiece was a large basket of pink roses. On each side were candelabra, bearing pink tapers with pink shade. The chandelier was festooned with smilax. Tea was poured by Mrs. Frank Gavan, and Mrs. J. Walter Wiltach presided at the coffee urn. Punch was served in the reception hall by Mrs. M. E. Stone. During the afternoon music was furnished by Miss Schilling and Charles Reifers. Mrs. Price was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. Henry Marshall, Mrs. Ernest Baker, Mrs. J. W. Cole, Miss Nina Hammond, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. McRae, Mrs. W. H. Perrin, the latter a sister of Gen. E. M. Weaver, U.S.A., and Mrs. A. E. Sherry. Capt. and Mrs. Price entertained the assisting ladies and their husbands at a seven o'clock dinner in the evening at the Lafayette Club. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, U.S.A., was the honor guest.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller decides that the intent and meaning of the provision of the Act of Aug. 22, 1912, is to allow from May 13, 1908, the increased pay provided by Executive Order of June 26, 1903, to hospital stewards who have been granted permanent appointments as of date of May 13, 1908, without regard to the date the appointments were actually made. In other words, it makes the appointments retroactive.

A parcel of land was occupied for a camp site by troops on the Mexican border on a verbal lease, written leases being meanwhile prepared and forwarded for execution. The man from whom the camp site was rented declined to execute the leases, probably because he was only a lessee who had no right to sub-lease.

Asked whether payment could be made under the verbal as an emergency expenditure "not upon a parol contract, the Comptroller replies that the payment could be allowed as an emergency expenditure "not upon a hard contract, but as upon an implied contract for a quantum meruit." If, however, the lessor had no right to grant permission to use the land as a camp site "he would," says the Comptroller, "of course be entitled to no compensation for such use, and I could not authorize payment to the person who would, in that event, be entitled to such compensation because, there being no agreement with him, his claim would be unliquidated."

PANAMA-PACIFIC DEDICATION AT PRESIDIO.

The site for Japan's building at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, at the Presidio of San Francisco, was dedicated on Sept. 18, with imposing ceremonies including a military review, and in the presence of a large assembly of people. Great enthusiasm greeted the simultaneous hoisting of the flags of the United States and Japan to the national salute of twenty-one guns from the Artillery and warships in harbor. Commissioner General Haruki Yamawaki accepted the deed for the ground from President C. C. Moore, of the exposition.

At 11:30 a.m. the exposition directors, foreign consuls and invited guests gathered at the Fairmont Hotel, where an informal reception was held by the Japanese commission. At noon the entire party entered automobiles and were taken through Golden Gate Park to the Cliff House, where a luncheon was served. The tables were prettily decorated in red and white flowers, colors of Japan, and the flags of both countries. Toasts were given to the President of the United States and the Emperor of Japan. Speeches were delivered, among the speakers being Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., who said that if it had not been for President Taft the Presidio, or about two-thirds of it, would not have been granted by the Government for exposition purposes.

Immediately after the luncheon the entire party journeyed in automobiles to the Presidio, where it was met by a troop of the 1st Cavalry, commanded by Captain Short, and escorted to the stand where the ceremonies were held following a review. The review was one of the prettiest that the Presidio has seen in many a day, says the San Francisco Chronicle. For the first time since the 6th and 16th Regiments of Infantry have been stationed at the post they got together for review, and the result was a turnout of soldiers that any commanding officer might be proud of. The 16th Infantry, Lieut. Col. Chase W. Kennedy commanding, held the right of the line, the 6th, Col. Lea Febiger, following immediately thereafter. In lines that the most critical expert could not have found fault with the men passed in review past the stand. Every man was in full dress uniform and the sight was an impressive one.

After the review proper was completed the soldiers formed two flanking parties, one on the right and one on the left flank, alongside the speakers' stand, and held their positions until the completion of the speech-making. Among the speakers was Col. Cornelius Gardener, 16th Inf., who in his address said:

The spot where we now stand was acquired by treaty from the Mexican government after the war with Mexico in the middle of the last century. Before that war it was held and occupied by Spanish and Mexican troops and since that time continuously by American troops, and to-day is one of our largest and most important military posts.

A large portion of this military reservation has now been given over by our Government for the use of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. After having been devoted for over a century to the development of the arts of war, this ground is now to be consecrated to the arts of peace and here will be exhibited the great things which the mind of man has conceived in these latter years and which his hand has wrought.

A nation from the Orient, which in the middle of the last century we knew but little of, comes here to-day through its honorable representatives to select and dedicate a portion of this ground, that it may erect thereon, by permission of our Government, a building to exhibit its ancient art and its wonderful handicraft.

This building is to be permanent in character and of magnificent proportions, and after it has served its purpose is to be presented to our National Government as a lasting memorial of the good-will of Japan toward the United States.

When our forefathers in Britain, along the shores of the North Sea, in Gaul and in central Europe, were wearing as clothing the skins of wolves and of the aurochs to protect themselves against the cold, the progenitors of the representatives of that nation now here to dedicate this ground were clad in silk and damask.

When missionaries of Christianity were endeavoring to penetrate the dense forests of Germany, to teach men the Sermon on the Mount, the Orient already had a high code of morals and systems of philosophy from which Hegel, Kant and Huxley have been proud to borrow.

This exposition, as others elsewhere have done, will do much toward continuing and increasing the good understanding between ourselves and other nations and toward the furtherance of peace. Indeed already to-day we are to liberate here the doves of peace, symbolic of a new era which men hope for. Six hundred years before the Christian era it was said by the old philosopher Lao-tze of the Far East: "Even beautiful weapons are unbest among tools, and are not the superior man's tools, only when it is unavoidable does he use them, peace and quietude the superior man holds high." We Christians have also the command "Put up thy sword, for all they that take the sword shall perish by the sword." As a contrast to our great Eastern neighbor there stands a statue of liberty, enlightening the world and holding aloft the burning torch to guide to our shores the oppressed of all lands, so may there some day be erected upon the highest pinnacle of the Golden Gate a mighty figure of an arch angel in stone or bronze, who, with trumpet, shall symbolize and proclaim toward the West and the whole world, as the animating spirit of our Nation, the words which the shepherds heard at Bethlehem, "Peace on earth, good-will to all men."

The American public school system tends to develop effeminacy and flabbiness in pupils, according to Dr. George Kirschensteiner, the noted German educator, who has been making a study recently of schools in various parts of the United States. In an article summarizing his impressions in the *Süddeutsche Monatshefte* of Berlin he says that American pupils, particularly boys, are being subjected to harmful "softening" processes. The case, he thinks, lies partly in the employment of methods which make the pupils' tasks too easy and partly in the lack of man teachers. "Boys in the four lower grades," he says, "may well be left in the hands of women teachers. The upper grades should unquestionably be under men, who understand the nature of the boy better than women do. The boy should in many cases be much more firmly and vigorously handled than is possible for a woman. It is doubtless the overfilling of the schools with women teachers that is effeminizing the process of character building and weakening the pupils' respect for authority. We may be thankful that our German system is still directed far more toward hard work and the fulfillment of disagreeable tasks than is the American system." The victories of American athletes at the Stockholm Olympic games do not agree with the conclusions of this German educator, for our young men there did not display many evidences of physical deterioration or effeminacy.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Oct. 2, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. Berkeley entertained at supper on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. Munson, Mr. Johnson and Miss Howard. Dr. J. H. Allen, on duty with Troop D, which has been at the fair at Fredericksburg, has returned to the post. The fair was a failure owing to the continued rain.

Mrs. Shepherd, wife of Lieutenant Shepherd, 3d Field Art., gave a small dinner on Thursday for Miss Garrard, Lieutenants Moose and Dickey, 15th Cav. Mrs. Austin, wife of Captain Austin, 3d Field Art., and her sister, Miss Harrison, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Garrard at dinner on Thursday. Mrs. Austin left on Oct. 1 to join Captain Austin at Fort Sill. Miss Harrison will be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Chilton for several weeks.

There was a drill in the riding hall on Friday, in honor of the delegates to the Congress of Hygiene. During the musical drill given by Troop G, the horse ridden by Captain Dean bolted towards the troop, which was coming up the hall at the charge. Captain Dean's horse collided with one of the troop horses, and both riders and horses went down. Neither rider was seriously hurt, though both were a trifle lame for several days.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, 15th Cav., entertained at luncheon on Friday, taking her guests afterwards to the drill. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. Munson, Mrs. Francis, wife of ex-Governor Francis, of Missouri, Mrs. Crosby and the Misses Crosby, of the Soldiers' Home, and Mrs. Graham, wife of Lieutenant Graham, 15th Cav. Mrs. J. H. Lewis, wife of Captain Lewis, 13th Cav., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Johnson, during Captain Lewis's absence with his regiment on the border.

The members of the Army War College Detachment gave a dance on Wednesday evening in honor of 1st Sgt. Marcus L. Kincaid, who after thirty years' service was retired on Sept. 26. Sergeant Kincaid served for many years in Troop A, 9th U.S. Cav., the troop formerly commanded by Colonel Garrard. Sergeant Kincaid was presented by the A.W.C.D. with a beautiful silver loving cup. Several of the officers and ladies of Fort Myer were present.

Dr. and Mrs. Williams entertained at supper on Sunday. Several thousand dollars has been allotted for the repair of the military road from the south end of the Aqueduct bridge, to the west gate of Arlington Cemetery, and the work on it has already begun. The 15th Cavalry band left for the target range at Edsalls, to complete its mounted pistol practice. Troop D, which has been at Fredericksburg attending the fair, has returned to the post.

FORT BRADY.

Fort Brady, Mich., Sept. 27, 1912.

Taking advantage of the perfect weather and the presence of the band, there was a great deal of entertaining done again last week at Fort Brady. On Saturday Mrs. Edwards, of the "Soo," gave a beautiful buffet luncheon at the Country Club in honor of her guests, Mrs. Daffner and Mrs. Carney. Among those present from the post were Mrs. Croman, Miss Woodward, Mrs. Kilburn, Mrs. Connor and Mrs. Barlow. Sunday afternoon the band played, as usual, to immense crowds from the city, and Mrs. Kilburn served tea.

Monday afternoon Mrs. Croman entertained very informally with two tables of bridge for Mrs. Daffner and Mrs. Carney. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. C. H. Connor was hostess at a charming "girls' tea" for Miss Natalie Campbell, who is soon to leave to attend school in the East, and Thursday evening Miss Campbell was also the motif of a delightful dinner given by Mrs. McGee, of the "Soo." Mr. and Mrs. Molley, of the city, also entertained a large company at dinner Thursday, when their guests from the post included Major Croman, Miss Woodward and Capt. and Mrs. Connor. On Friday Mrs. Barlow was the hostess at an elaborate buffet luncheon, when her guests included all the officers and ladies of the post and Miss Manning and Miss Saddle Johnson, of the city. The table was exquisitely decorated in pink and Mrs. Blasland presided over the coffee urn.

Mrs. D. W. Kilburn gave a charming dinner Friday in honor of Miss Natalie Campbell, and for Miss Woodward and Miss Manning. Major Croman, Captain Knox, Lieutenants Bradford and Burt. The usual Friday hop was well attended and after the dancing Lieutenant Bradford entertained with a delightful chafin-dish supper.

Mrs. Halliday was recently hostess at a charming children's party for her little daughters, Nell and Frances. After playing games on the lawn, to the music of the band, the little guests adjourned to the house, where a delicious supper was served. The table was wonderfully decorated in yellow, with yellow ducks to mark each place, and among the post children present were Margaret Blasland, Jane and Willis Kilburn and Wayne Barlow.

Last Saturday Mrs. Blasland and Dr. and Mrs. Halliday spent the day at the target range with Captain Blasland. Mrs. Sydney Croman left the post Tuesday for a stay of several weeks in the West.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1912.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Fisher has returned from a ten days' leave, spent in Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Caldwell have returned after a delightful stay in Northern Michigan. Mrs. Lincoln F. Kilbourne and son, Charles, left last Saturday for Detroit, where they have taken apartments until the epidemic of whooping cough is over at Fort Wayne, where Captain Kilbourne is battalion adjutant.

Billy Brown, son of the adjutant, Captain Brown, celebrated his sixth birthday anniversary Friday, Sept. 20, by giving a jolly "Foxy Grandpa" party. Basil Rittenhouse won first prize and Catherine Kilbourne, second. The table decorations were red, and each little guest was presented with a gift and miniature candlesticks with little red candles. Mrs. Sidney H. Guthrie returned last week from a few days' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, of Dayton, Ohio. Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Leisenring entertained Lieut. and Mrs. K. A. Joyce at dinner last Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Caldwell gave a dinner party last Sunday evening for Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Montaigne and Mr. Pond, of Columbus, Lieut. and Mrs. B. N. Rittenhouse, Mrs. J. Kelly Parsons and Lieutenant Randol.

Lieut. S. G. Talbot returned last Friday from Lancaster, Ohio, where he acted as one of the judges for a competitive drill in which sixteen companies of the Boys' Industrial School participated. Miss Cecelia Orr is the guest of Mrs. Kelly Parsons. Lieutenant Randolph and Son, John, Jr., left Tuesday for Washington and other points South, to be gone about ten days. Lieutenant Ashbrook has joined the millionaires of the post, having purchased a fine automobile.

After a most successful season the 26th Recruit Company, of the barracks, finished ahead in the baseball league of the garrison, winning both the pennant and a handsome silver cup, the latter being presented by Spaulding Brothers. This team lost but one game out of fifteen played.

OFFICERS OF THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Orders will shortly be issued making assignments of officers to the new Quartermaster Corps. The following is the tentative schedule:

Col. John B. Bellinger (quartermaster), Chief Quartermaster of Eastern Division; Majors William B. Rochester (paymaster), William B. Horton (quartermaster); Frank H. Lawton (Sub.); Capt. B. H. Wells (quartermaster), assistants.

Capt. William O. Smith (quartermaster), charge New Orleans office.

Col. John L. Clem (quartermaster), Chief Quartermaster, Central Division; Lieut. Col. George B. Davis (Sub.), D. E. McCarthy (quartermaster), James B. Huston (paymaster), Beecher B. Ray (paymaster), and Capt. J. F. Cohn (quartermaster), assistants.

Lieut. Col. D. A. Stanley, depot quartermaster at St. Louis. Col. Frederick Von Schrader (quartermaster), Chief Quartermaster, Western Division; Col. Hamilton S. Wallace (paymaster), Col. Charles S. Wallace (paymaster), Lieut. Col. Charles R. Krauthoff, Capt. Orrin R. Wolf (quartermaster), assistants.

Major B. Frank Cheatham, Chief Quartermaster, Department of Hawaii; Capt. D. B. Case (Sub.), E. H. Cooke (Sub.),

Capt. Clifford Game (quartermaster), and Frank B. Edwards (quartermaster), assistants.

Col. A. L. Smith (Sub.), Depot Quartermaster, New York; Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Goodman, R. McA. Schofield (quartermaster), Major Morton J. Henry (Sub.), Capt. R. S. Granger (quartermaster), and Jack H. Ayes, assistants.

Col. William H. Miller (quartermaster), Depot Quartermaster, Seattle; Major Hugh J. Gallagher (Sub.), Capt. William D. Chitty (quartermaster), William H. Goodale (paymaster), assistants.

Col. G. S. Bingham, Q.M., depot Q.M., Jeffersonville; Capt. R. H. Barry, Q.M., assistant.

Lieut. Col. J. T. Knight, Q.M., depot Q.M., San Francisco, Cal., and General Superintendent, Army Transport Service; Majors William H. Hart, Sub., Charles E. Stanton, Pay, Henry P. Ferguson, Q.M., Capt. M. C. B. Weeks, Sub., Arthur Cranston, Q.M., assistant depot quartermasters; Capt. Frank D. Ely, Q.M., James V. Heit, Q.M., Alexander J. McNab, Q.M., Hugh K. Taylor, Q.M., assistant general superintendents, Transport Service.

Lieut. Col. George F. Downey, Pay, depot Q.M., Washington, D.C.; Majors Henry D. Cole, Sub., James E. Normoye, Q.M., Capt. Samuel S. P. Dallan, Pay, assistants.

Lieut. Col. J. Baxter, Q.M., depot Q.M., Omaha; Capt. F. G. Spritzinger, Q.M., assistant.

Lieut. Col. D. S. Stanley, Q.M., depot Q.M., St. Louis; Capt. William Elliot, Sub., W. H. Wilson, Q.M., E. W. Tanner, Pay, assistants.

Major H. E. Wilkins, Sub., depot Q.M., Chicago (now the office of purchasing commissary); Capt. Roy D. Harper, Sub., assistant.

Capt. W. O. Smith, Q.M., assume charge of New Orleans office of Q.M. Corps, relieving Major Frank M. Lawton, Sub., of duties of Subsistence Department.

Major William R. Grove, Sub., charge Kansas City office, Q.M. Corps.

Major Arthur W. Yates, Q.M., charge Portland, Ore., office, Q.M. Corps.

William G. Gambrell, Pay, temporary charge Denver office, Q.M. Corps.

Capt. S. F. Dutton, Sub., temporary assistant, Denver.

Lieut. Col. Frank F. Eastman, Sub., charge St. Paul, Q.M. Corps.

Capt. John F. Preston, Pay, temporary charge, San Antonio office, Q.M. Corps.

Capt. John F. Ray, Pay, temporary charge Atlanta office, Q.M. Corps, relieving Lieut. Col. T. C. Goodwin.

Col. Edward S. Dravo, Sub., when relieved chief commissary, Eastern Division, to Washington, D.C., office of Chief of Q.M. Corps.

Col. Harry L. Rogers, Pay, when relieved chief paymaster, Eastern Division, to Washington, office of Chief of Q.M. Corps.

CHANGES IN Q.M. CORPS.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster Corps ordered to take effect Nov. 1: Major James Canby (paymaster), from paymaster at Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., relieving Capt. Lucius C. Bennett (quartermaster).

Major Frank A. Grant (Q.M.) from assistant to the depot quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal., to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

Major John C. Waterman (paymaster) from paymaster at San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Major William K. Jones (paymaster) from paymaster at New York city to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

Major William T. Wilder (paymaster) from paymaster at St. Paul, Minn., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., relieving Major Amos W. Kimball (Q.M.).

Major Kimball to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Major Frederick H. Sargent (paymaster) from paymaster at San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Major Ellwood W. Evans (paymaster) from paymaster, Washington, D.C., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Major Willis Ulin (paymaster) from paymaster at Denver, Colo., to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty as Q.M., relieving Capt. Thomas R. Harker (Q.M.).

Major Philip R. Ward (Q.M.) upon being relieved from St. Paul, Minn., by Lieut. Col. Frank F. Eastman (commissary) to Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Panama.

Major James A. Cole (paymaster) from paymaster at Omaha, Neb., to Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga.

Major Bertram T. Clayton (Q.M.) to the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.

Major George G. Bailey (Q.M.) to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Major Joseph T. Davidson (Q.M.) to Fort Riley, Kas.

Major Robert H. Rolfe, Q.M., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Major George H. Penrose, Q.M., to Fort Snelling, Minn.

Major Kenney J. Hampton, Q.M., to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

The changes herein announced, in so far as they relate to officers of the Quartermaster Corps now on duty as paymasters, are ordered to take effect upon the completion of the payment of corps for the month of October by Nov. 15, 1912.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O., OCT. 3, 1912, WAR DEPT.

The name of Capt. Joseph F. Barnes, 6th Field Art., is placed on list of detached officers Nov. 1, and the name of Capt. Fox Conner, 6th Field Art., removed. Captain Conner is assigned to the 6th Field Artillery, Nov. 1, and upon expiration of the leave heretofore granted him will join that regiment.

Col. Rogers Birnie, O.D., from duty as a member of the Ordnance Board and of the joint Army and Navy Board on gun forgings, and from duty as a member of the board for testing rifled cannon.

Col. Frank Baker, O.D., detailed as a member of a joint Army and Navy board for considering specifications for the manufacture and test of gun forgings, and as a member of the board for testing rifled cannon.

Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Babbitt, O.D., assigned to the command of the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N.J.

First Lieut. Oliver F. Snyder, 17th Inf., to Hot Springs, Ark., and report to Army and Navy General Hospital for treatment.

First Lieut. Edwin E. Pritchett, 1st Field Art., transferred to 4th Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Charles P. Hollingsworth, Field Art., assigned to the 1st Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Samuel J. Turnbull, M.C., to commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for temporary duty at the hospital at that post until the return of 1st Lieut. George B. Foster, Jr., Med. Corps, when Lieutenant Turnbull will resume his duties with Ambulance Company No. 3.

Leave for fifteen days granted 2d Lieut. Oscar N. Sohlberg, C.E.

Leave for one month and fifteen days granted 2d Lieut. Carey H. Brown, C.E.

Leave for one month upon relief from duty at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., granted Capt. John L. Jordan, Q.M. Corps (quartermaster).

The resignation of 1st Lieut. John C. Da Costa, Med. Res. Corps, accepted by the President, Oct. 3.

G.O. 32, SEPT. 18, 1912, WAR DEPT.

I. So much of Par. 2, G.O. 118, War Dept., June 15, 1909, as relates to the organization of the Army War College Detachment (colored), as amended by Par. I, G.O. 178, War Dept., Sept. 13, 1910, is rescinded, and Par. I, S.O. 214, War Dept., Sept. 11, 1912, substituted therefor.

II. The provisions of G.O. 18, War Dept., Jan. 24, 1908, and of Par. I, G.O. 73, War Dept., May 8, 1908, as extended by Par. I, G.O. 176, War Dept., Nov. 7, 1908, are further extended to cover the procurement of supplies and services pertaining to the Quartermaster Corps from and after Oct. 24, 1912.

III. 1. The following extract from "An act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 24, 1912, and amended by a joint resolution of the same date, is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Provided, That on and after Dec. 15, 1912, in time of peace whenever an officer holding a permanent commission in the line of the Army with rank below that of major shall not have been actually present for duty for at least two of the last preceding six years with a troop, battery, or company, of that branch of the Army in which he shall hold said

commission, such officer shall not be detached nor permitted to remain detached from such troop, battery, or company, for duty of any kind; and all pay and allowances shall be forfeited by any superior for any period during which, by his order or his permission, or by reason of his failure or neglect to issue or cause to be issued the proper order or instructions at the proper time, any officer shall be detached or permitted to remain detached in violation of any of the terms of this proviso; but nothing in this proviso shall be held to apply in the case of any officer for such period as shall be actually necessary for him, after having been relieved from detached service, to join the troop, battery, or company, to which he shall belong in that branch in which he shall hold a permanent commission, nor shall anything in this proviso be held to apply to the detachment or detail of officers for duty in the Judge Advocate General's Department or in the Ordnance Department, or in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal until after such canal shall have been formally opened, or in the Philippine Constabulary until the first day of January, 1914, or to any officer detailed, or who may be hereafter detailed, for aviation duty. And hereafter no officer holding a permanent commission in the Army with rank below that of major shall be detailed as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, with rank of Colonel, or as commanding officer of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, or as chief or assistant chief (Director or Assistant Director) of the Philippine Constabulary, and no other officers of the Army shall hereafter be detailed for duty with the said Constabulary except as specifically provided by law.

2. Strict observance of the foregoing statutory rule is enjoined upon all officers who exercise the power to detach a captain or lieutenant from duty with a troop, battery, or company of the line branch in which he is commissioned, or who have authority to order the return of any such officer to duty with a troop, battery, or company.

3. Bureau chiefs, commanding officers, and other officers, under whose direction, command, or supervision, captains or lieutenants commissioned in the line of the Army may be serving or may hereafter serve detached from duty with a troop, battery, or company of that branch of the Army in which commissioned, and who are without authority to order the return of such captains and lieutenants to duty with a troop, battery, or company, will cause timely notice of the date upon which each such officer should be so returned to be given to the proper authority having power to issue the necessary orders to insure compliance with the statute quoted above.

By order of the Secretary of War:
LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 33, SEPT. 23, 1912, WAR DEPT.

1. The provisions of Sec. 3 of the Army Appropriation Act approved Aug. 24, 1912, consolidating the office establishments of the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, and the Paymaster General of the Army, and constituting a single bureau of the War Department, to be known as the Quartermaster Corps, and the consolidation of the Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Pay Departments, to be known as the Quartermaster Corps of the Army, will become effective on Nov. 1, 1912, and the duties that are now required by law to be performed by any officer or officers of the Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Pay Departments shall on and after Nov. 1, 1912, be performed by such officer or officers of the Quartermaster Corps as the Secretary of War may designate for the purpose.

2. The provision changing the official designation of officers of the Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Pay Departments having become effective by mere operation of the law and not requiring the aid of affirmative executive action, took effect upon the approval of the Army Appropriation Act, Aug. 24, 1912, after which date all officers of the Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Pay Departments are designated as officers of the Quartermaster Corps by the titles of rank held by them upon that date.

3. The following designations will continue:
Chief quartermaster to be abbreviated in signing "C.Q.M."; depot quartermaster to be abbreviated in signing "D.Q.M."; transport quartermaster to be abbreviated in signing "T.Q.M."; constructing quartermaster to be abbreviated in signing "Const. Q.M."; quartermaster to be abbreviated in signing "Q.M."; acting quartermaster to be abbreviated in signing "A.Q.M."; with rank and corps to precede the above, as, "Colonel, Q.M. Corps, C.Q.M."; "Lieutenant colonel, Q.M. Corps, D.Q.M."; "Major, Q.M. Corps, Q.M."

4. The following designations will be discontinued:

Quartermaster general, commissary general, paymaster general, assistant quartermaster general, assistant commissary general, assistant paymaster general, deputy quartermaster general, deputy commissary general, deputy paymaster general, chief commissary, chief paymaster, depot commissary, transport commissary, purchasing commissary, commissary post paymaster, paymaster, but, until Nov. 1, 1912, and thereafter, so long as accounts, returns, and correspondence concerning the offices of commissaries and paymasters require it, for the purpose of elucidation, the designation will be placed in parentheses below signature and rank, as—
"Colonel, Q.M. Corps,
(Chief Commissary),"
"Major, Q.M. Corps,
(Paymaster),"

and to avoid delay and miscarriage all correspondence will be addressed, until Nov. 1, 1912, as in the past, thus continuing for the purpose of address until that date the designations of commissary general, paymaster general, chief commissary, chief paymaster, and the other designations, except quartermaster general, mentioned in this paragraph. Thereafter all communications concerning the business of the three departments, Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Pay will be addressed to the Chief of the Quartermaster Corps, or to the chief, depot, transport, or constructing quartermaster for whom intended.

5. The designations of post commissary sergeant and post quartermaster sergeant are changed to "quartermaster sergeant, Quartermaster Corps," and the designation of paymaster's clerk is changed to "pay clerk, Quartermaster Corps."

6. The provisions of this order will become effective in the Philippines Division on Jan. 1, 1913.

By order of the Secretary of War:

G.O. 34, SEPT. 24, 1912, WAR DEPT.

The next examination of candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the mobile Army will be held beginning Jan. 13, 1913.

The general orders publishing the regulations which govern the examination will be furnished by the Adjutant General of the Army to candidates and others upon written application addressed to him.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 35, SEPT. 25, 1912, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the Act of Congress for the relief of soldiers and sailors who enlisted or served under assumed names, while minors or otherwise, in the Army or Navy of the United States during any war with any foreign nation or people. Approved, Aug. 22, 1912.

G.O. 54, AUG. 16, 1912, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

III. Upon the recommendation of the senior medical officer, post commanders are authorized to transfer to the Division Hospital, Manila, without reference to these headquarters, cases suitable for treatment in that hospital, accompanied by proper attendants when necessary.

IV. The obstacle rule required by G.O. 19, War Dept., June 24, 1912, for all officers of Cavalry and Field Artillery on duty with troops, will take place at the various posts where officers of those arms are stationed before the end of this calendar year. Post commanders will permit officers who do not own suitable mounts to select from the public horses under their control one each with a view to the regular and systematic training and conditioning of such animals in preparation for the test.

V. The following action of the division commander, in a recent court-martial case, is published for the information of all concerned:

HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Manila, P.I., Aug. 16, 1912.

In the foregoing case of . . . the findings are disapproved. It is assumed that the acquittal was due to the belief of the court that the accused, in good faith, thought he had a right to sell a blanket issued to him in a former enlistment. This fact would have been good reason for a recommendation to clemency, but in view of the evidence it was not sufficient to warrant an acquittal.

When again enlisted he voluntarily assumed all the obligations of a soldier, one of which is to submit to the prohibition to sell clothing issued to him for his use in the military service. It does not affect the prohibition that the clothing was drawn in a former enlistment. The Government has an undoubted right to demand, and does demand, that he shall not sell such clothing.

J. F. BELL, Major Gen., Commanding.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., commanding the department, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, about Aug. 19, 1912, remaining until about Aug. 23, 1912, for the purpose of making an inspection of the troops of that post during the period of garrison training. (Aug. 17, D. Luzon.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, CHIEF OF CORPS. Major Lawrence S. Miller, Q.M. Corps (paymaster), is relieved from his present duties in Washington, D.C., time to proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report Oct. 31, 1912, for duty as quartermaster, and in charge of construction work at Fort McPherson, relieving Capt. James S. Young, jr., Q.M. Corps (quartermaster). (Sept. 27, War D.)

Col. Isaac W. Littell, Q.M. Corps (assistant Q.M. general), will report on Jan. 1, 1913, to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty as chief quartermaster of that division. All other officers of the Quartermaster Corps (quartermasters, commissaries and paymasters) on duty in the Philippines Division on Jan. 1, 1913, will report by letter on that date to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for assignment to stations and duty as officers of the Quartermaster Corps. (Sept. 26, War D.)

Leave to include Oct. 4, 1912, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Charles E. Q.M. and is authorized to leave the division about Aug. 15, 1912. (Aug. 12, Phil. Div.)

Q.M. Sergt. (Post Coms. Sergt.) William Cassidy, now at Fort Myer, Va., having expressed a willingness to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough, will report about Oct. 10, 1912, to the C.O., that post, who will send him to Fort Bliss, Texas, to relieve Q.M. Sergt. (Post Coms. Sergt.) John H. Fanning. (Sept. 30, War D.)

The following Q.M. sergeants (post Q.M. sergeants) will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., thence for duty to Manila, P.I., on the transport scheduled to leave San Francisco Nov. 5, 1912: Joseph H. Hickey, Fort Wayne, Mich.; Frederick Staples, Fort Lawton, Wash.; George W. Odell, Fort Missoula, Mont. (Sept. 26, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (Post Q.M. Sergt.) Henry J. Rath, now at 1314 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., on or before expiration of furlough will report to the depot Q.M., that city, for transportation to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty. (Sept. 26, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (Post Q.M. Sergt.) William J. Murphy, Philippine Islands, will be sent on the transport scheduled to leave Manila Nov. 15, 1912, to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal. (Sept. 27, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (Post Q.M. Sergt.) Joshua M. Grandon, now at Washington, D.C., will be sent to Fort Terry, N.Y., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. (Post Q.M. Sergt.) Frank L. Hemsted. Sergeant Hemsted will be sent to El Paso, Texas, to report to Capt. William E. Hunt, Q.M. Corps (quartermaster), in charge of the supply depot to be established at that place, for duty. (Sept. 27, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas Leonard will be relieved from duty at Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, to Camp Connell, Samar, for duty. (Aug. 16, Phil. Div.)

Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, Q.M. Corps (commissary), is relieved duty as commissary at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty as Q.M. In addition to that duty Cusack will assume charge of construction work at Fort Huachuca, relieving Capt. John L. Jordan, Q.M. Corps (quartermaster), of that duty by Nov. 15, 1912. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Par. 18, S.O. 185, Aug. 7, 1912, and Par. 19, S.O. 209, Sept. 5, 1912, War D., relating to Major Sam F. Bottoms, Q.M. Corps, are revoked. Major Bottoms will report in person to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, Cal., for duty as his assistant. (Oct. 2, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. M. TORNEY, S.G.

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of Medical Corps are ordered: Major Harry L. Gilchrist is relieved duty Fort Omaha, Neb., and will repair to Washington, D.C., and report to Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, for duty in his office. Capt. Clarence Le R. Cole is relieved duty at Fort Logan, Colo., and will repair to Washington, D.C., and report Army Medical School for a special course of instruction. First Lieut. Douglas W. McEnery, now on duty at Fort Logan, Colo., will report to C.O., that post for duty. (Sept. 27, War D.)

Capt. Henry D. Thomason, M.C., will proceed about Oct. 1, 1912, to Baltimore, Md., to attend the meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons, to be held at that place Oct. 1 to 4, 1912. (Sept. 27, War D.)

Major Robert J. Patterson, M.C., will proceed on Oct. 2, 1912, to Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., for the purpose of making the physical examination of all officers stationed at that place, including the examination of the field officers after the test ride to be held there Oct. 3, 4 and 5. (Sept. 23, D.E.)

Leave for twelve days, Sept. 24, 1912, is granted Major Irving W. Rand, M.C. (Sept. 23, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect this date, is granted Major Edward R. Schreiner, M.C., Boise Barracks, Idaho. (Sept. 16, D. Columbia.)

Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Clarke, M.C., is relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and will proceed to Fort Meade, S.D., for duty, relieving Major Benjamin J. Edger, jr., M.C., who will proceed to Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., for duty. (Sept. 26, War D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, upon expiration of his present sick leave, is granted Major Joseph H. Ford, M.C. (Sept. 26, War D.)

Leave for five days is granted 1st Lieut. Jay D. Whitham, M.C. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Leave for twenty days, about Nov. 5, 1912, is granted Major Frederick M. Hartsock, M.C., Fort Wayne, Mich. (Sept. 23, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Major Herbert G. Shaw, M.C., about Sept. 20, 1912. (Aug. 17, Phil. Div.)

Capt. William A. McKelvie, M.C., is relieved from duty with Field Hospital No. 3, upon the departure of that organization from the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will then report at Walter Reed General Hospital for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave for two months and ten days is granted 1st Lieut. George S. Wallace, M.R.C., upon his arrival at his home. (Sept. 28, War D.)

First Lieut. George S. Wallace, M.R.C., is relieved from further duty at Fort Clark, Texas, Oct. 1, 1912, and will proceed to his home and will stand relieved from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps, upon the expiration of the leave granted. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Leave is granted to each of the following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, as indicated after his name, to take effect upon his arrival at his home: First Lieut. Walter Whitney, three months and eighteen days; Fred T. Koyle, two months and nineteen days; Frederic E. Jenkins, two months and seven days; James C. Ballard, four months; Henry W. Eliot, one month and four days; William O. Cutcliffe, two months and sixteen days; Robert E. Sievers, four months; John N. Merrick, four months; Charles T. Dulin, four months; Herbert H. Smith, two months and twenty-three days; John P. Kelly, two months and ten days; Arthur C. Delacroix, four months. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps is relieved from duty at the station designated after his name, to take effect Oct. 1, 1912, and will then proceed to his home and will stand relieved from active duty upon the expiration of leave granted him: First Lieut. Walter Whitney, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fred T. Koyle, Fort Terry, N.Y.; Frederic E. Jenkins, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; James C. Ballard, the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; Henry W. Eliot, Fort McKinley, Maine; William O. Cutcliffe, Fort Lawton, Wash.; Robert E. Sievers, Fort Warren, Mass.; John N. Merrick, Benicia Arsenal, Cal.; Charles T. Dulin, General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M.; Herbert H. Smith, Fort Lincoln, N.D.; John P. Kelly, College Park, Md.; Arthur C. Delacroix, Fort Columbia, Wash. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Hyman M. Cohen, M.R.C., upon his arrival home. (Oct. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. Hyman M. Cohen, M.R.C., is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., and report by telegraph to the A.G. of the Army. He will stand relieved from active duty upon the expiration of the leave granted him for three months on his arrival home. (Oct. 2, War D.)

So much of Par. 11 and 12, S.O. 229, Sept. 23, 1912, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. John N. Merrick, M.R.C., is revoked. He is relieved from duty at Benicia Arsenal, Cal., and will proceed to his home and stand relieved from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps, to take effect Feb. 7, 1913. Leave from Oct. 8, 1912, to and including Feb. 7, 1913, is granted him. (Oct. 2, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Gustave Fonteyne, H.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, and will be sent to Fort Wint, Grande Island, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Nels Rasmussen, H.C., who will then be sent to Fort Mills for duty. (Aug. 16, Phil. Div.)

Sergt. 1st Class Rodrick C. Boyer, H.C., is relieved duty at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, and will be sent to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Earl F. Greene, H.C., who will then be sent to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (Aug. 9, Phil. Div.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Capt. Roger D. Black, C.E., and 1st Lieut. John J. Burleigh, 22d Inf., will proceed Oct. 3, 4 or 5, 1912, to Watervliet Arsenal, New York, for the purpose of undergoing the physical examination. (Sept. 23, D.E.)

Second Lieut. William C. Sherman, C.E., is detailed for aeronautical duty with the Signal Corps, to take effect upon completion of the course at the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C., relieving 2d Lieut. Frank M. Kennedy, 10th Inf., who will join his regiment. Lieutenant Sherman will proceed at the proper time to College Park, Md., Signal Corps Aviation School, for duty. (Sept. 27, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Lansing H. Beach, C.E., will proceed to Fort Howard, Md., for the purpose of undergoing the physical examination. (Sept. 23, D.E.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 81, Sept. 13, 1912, these headquarters, as relates to Lieut. Col. Lansing H. Beach, C.E., is revoked. (Sept. 19, D.E.)

Capt. Charles T. Leeds, C.E., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Oct. 5, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Beverly C. Dunn, C.E. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Oct. 5, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Creswell Garlington, C.E. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Oct. 5, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Raymond F. Fowler, C.E. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Capt. Gustave R. Lukesh and 1st Lieut. Harold S. Hetrick, C.E., will report to Major Charles W. Katz, C.E., president of the board, for examination for promotion. The test of skill in horsemanship will be conducted under the supervision of such member of the board as the president thereof may direct. (Aug. 17, Phil. Div.)

Lieut. Col. James C. Sanford, C.E., is relieved from further duty at Philadelphia, Pa., and will proceed to Detroit, Mich., take station, and relieve Lieut. Col. Mason M. Patrick, C.E., Nov. 1, 1912, of the duties in his charge relating to the lake survey and the Grand Rapids Engineer District. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Sergt. James O'Keefe, Co. E, 2d Battalion of Engineers, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 2, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Ord. Sergt. Leonidas Piersall (appointed Sept. 23, 1912, from Q.M. sergeant, Co. H, 25th Inf.), now at Fort George Wright, Wash., will be sent to Honolulu, H.T., for assignment to duty. (Sept. 26, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. John Noel, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 26, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Robert Struben, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 26, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Gilbert G. Ackerman (appointed Sept. 24, 1912, from sergeant, 2d band, C.A.C.), now at Fort Williams, Maine, will be sent to Fort Constitution, N.H., for assignment to duty. (Sept. 26, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. James A. Landers (appointed Sept. 23, 1912, from sergeant, Co. M, 12th Inf.), now at Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will be sent to Fort Ward, Wash., for duty. (Sept. 26, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. John F. Doyle, Fort Adams, R.I., will be sent to Fort Morgan, Ala., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Edward R. Neville. Sergeant Neville upon relief will be sent to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (Sept. 26, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Adolph Diekmann, Fort Hancock, N.J., will be sent to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., to relieve Ord. Sergt. William M. Bettry. Sergeant Bettry upon relief will be sent to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (Sept. 26, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. James M. Eaton (appointed Sept. 27, 1912, from battalion sergeant major, 4th Field Artillery), now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is assigned to duty at that post. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Sergt. of Ord. Charles Faber, upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 2, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

The following enlisted men of the Signal Corps, Philippine Islands, will be sent on the transport scheduled to leave Manila Dec. 15, 1912, to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., thence to stations indicated for duty: First Class Sergt. John A. Horn to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty by the commanding general, Western Division; 1st Class Sergt. William B. Cox to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with Field Co. E, Signal Corps; 1st Class Sergt. Allen J. Coughenour to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty with Field Co. D, Signal Corps; 1st Class Sergt. William H. Baggett, Sergt. Jurel J. Daugherty and Corp. Ernest B. Grinnell to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty with Field Co. A, Signal Corps; Sergt. Frank W. Towers to Fort Wood, N.Y. (Sept. 26, War D.)

The following enlisted men of the Signal Corps will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., thence for duty to Manila, P.I., on transport scheduled to leave San Francisco Nov. 5, 1912: First Class Sergt. Albert E. Stoneman, San Francisco, Cal.; 1st Class Sergt. Henry Dunn, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 1st Class Sergt. Thomas Brass, Sergt. John Gibbons and Corp. Joseph P. Walsh, Fort Omaha, Neb.; 1st Class Van B. Reclor, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; 1st Class Sergt. Charles Boelsterli, Fort Wood, N.Y. (Sept. 26, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Luther I. Rose, S.C., upon arrival at Fort Lawton, Wash., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for duty in his office. (Sept. 13, D. Columbia.)

First Class Sergt. Albert Burton, S.C., Seattle, Wash., will proceed to Skagway, Alaska, for duty. (Sept. 13, D. Columbia.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain Wallace H. Watts, recently appointed with rank from Sept. 23, 1912, is assigned to the 9th Infantry. He will report about Nov. 5, 1912, at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty until further orders. (Oct. 1, War D.)

CAVALRY.

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Sick leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. George L. Morrison, 5th Cav. (Oct. 2, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

Capt. William O. Reed, 6th Cav., is relieved from duty with the civil government, Philippine Islands, to take effect not later than Nov. 30, 1912, and will join his proper station. (Sept. 28, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. EBEN SWIFT.

Capt. Edgar A. Sirmey, 8th Cav., having been detailed major of Philippine Scouts, effective Sept. 1, 1912, will proceed to Torrey Barracks, Mind., in time to assume command on that date of the 2d Battalion, Phil. Scouts. (Aug. 12, Phil. Div.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

So much of Par. 12, S.O. 223, Sept. 21, 1912, War D., as directs Capt. Walter F. Martin, 9th Cav., to join the station to which he may be assigned by his regimental commander is amended so as to direct Capt. Martin to remain on duty with the 2d Cavalry until further orders. (Oct. 1, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Capt. Francis Le J. Parker, 12th Cav., from duty with the civil government, Philippine Islands, not later than Nov. 30, 1912, to join his proper station. (Sept. 28, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Capt. Guy V. Henry, 13th Cav., upon expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and resume his duties at the Mounted Service School. (Sept. 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. James R. Hill, 13th Cav., now at Fort Riley, Kas., will report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty at the School for Bakers and Cooks, Mounted Service School. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Under exceptional circumstances leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, subject, however, to recall should circumstances render it necessary, is granted 1st Lieut. William N. Hensley, jr., 13th Cav. (Sept. 21, D.T.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave for one month, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Col. Loyd S. McCormick, Cav., about Sept. 20, 1912. (Aug. 15, Phil. Div.)

Major Charles D. Rhodes, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to the 15th Cavalry. (Sept. 27, War D.)

So much of Par. 20, S.O. 222, Sept. 20, 1912, War D., as directs Col. Charles W. Taylor, Cav., to sail on the transport leaving San Francisco about Nov. 5, 1912, is amended so as to direct that officer to sail on the transport to leave San Francisco about Jan. 5, 1913. (Oct. 1, War D.)

CAVALRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Cavalry arm are announced:

Major John W. Heard, 6th Cav., to lieutenant colonel, rank Sept. 15, 1912, attached to 6th Cav.

Major Stephen L.H. Slocum, 15th Cav., to lieutenant colonel, rank Sept. 15, 1912.

Capt. James A. Ryan, unassigned, to major, rank Sept. 15, 1912, assigned to 5th Cav.

Lieutenant Colonel Heard and Major Ryan will remain on duty at their present stations. (Sept. 27, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

First Lieut. Marion W. Howze, 3d F.A., will report to Col. Edward A. Millar, F.A., president of the board at Fort Riley, for examination for promotion. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Subject to recall should circumstances render it necessary, the leave granted 2d Lieut. George S. Gay, 3d F.A., is extended twenty days. (Sept. 18, D.T.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Leave for twenty days is granted Major Harry G. Bishop, 5th F.A. (Sept. 20, D.T.)

Major Harry G. Bishop, 5th Field Art., upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty at the schools. (Oct. 2, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, pertaining to work on the Progressive Military Map: First Lieuts. Eli E. Bennett, Horace E. Spurgin, William R. Nichols, Furman E. McCammon. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Oct. 1, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward E. Farnsworth, C.A.C. (Sept. 23, D.E.)

Leave for one month, about Oct. 1, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Alexander G. Gillespie, C.A.C. (Sept. 23, D.E.)

Leave for one month, about Oct. 3, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Richard S. Dodson, C.A.C. (Sept. 25, D.E.)

Leave for ten days, about Oct. 16, 1912, is granted Major Clarence H. McNeil, C.A.C. (Sept. 25, D.E.)

The following enlisted men, C.A.C., will be sent to stations indicated for duty: Electr. Sergt. 1st Class Albert E. Robinson, Fort Smallwood, Md., to Fort Andrews, Mass.; Electr. Sergt. 2d Class Claude C. Mizener, Fort Andrews, Mass., to Fort Smallwood, Md. (Sept. 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. Frank Drake, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to 115th Company and placed on unassigned list. (Sept. 27, War D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Robert P. Glassburn, C.A.C., recruiting officer. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Capt. Francis N. Cooke, C.A.C., is transferred from the 106th Company to the 63d Company. (Oct. 1, War D.)

So much of Par. 16, S.O. 229, Sept. 28, 1912, War D., as relates to 1st Lieuts. Horace F. Spurgin and William R. Nichols, C.A.C., is revoked. (Oct. 1, War D.)

The following officers of the C.A.C. will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for instructions pertaining to work on the Progressive Military Map: First Lieuts. Samuel H. Tilghman and Edward L. Kelly. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Leave for one month, upon his relief from duty at Fort Logan, Colo., is granted 1st Lieut. Allison B. Deans, jr., C.A.C. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Capt. Curtis G. Rorebeck, C.A.C., is relieved duty on staff of commanding officer, Artillery District of New London, and assigned to the 111th Company, about Nov. 1, 1912. He will then join company to which assigned. (Oct. 2, War D.)

2d Lieut. George L. Field, jr., 6th Co., C.A.C., National Guard of Maine (Sanford, Maine), is authorized by the President to attend and pursue a course of instruction at the Coast Artillery School (Enlisted Men's Division), Fort Monroe, Va. He will report Jan. 3, 1913. (Oct. 2, War D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Sergt. Fred Gibbelling, Co. I, 2d Inf., is relieved from further duty with the Organized Militia of Ohio and is transferred as private to the 27th Infantry. He will be sent to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (Sept. 30, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward E. McCammon, 3d Inf., is extended twenty days. (Sept. 26, War D.)

Sergt. George M. Bessmer, Co. B, 3d Inf., is relieved from further duty with the Organized Militia of the District of Columbia and is transferred as private to the 5th Infantry. He will be sent to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Sergts. John F. McCafferty, Co. E, and Henry Ross, Co. F, 3d Inf., are relieved from further duty with the Organized Militia of Ohio and are transferred as privates to the 2d Infantry. They will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., thence on the first available transport to join their regiment at Schofield Barracks, H.T. (Sept. 30, War D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Second Lieut. James A. Sarratt, 5th Inf., will stand relieved from duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States when he has completed the work on the quadrangles on which he is now engaged. (Sept. 26, E. Div.)

First Lieut. John B. Barnes, 5th Inf., is relieved from duty as inspector-instructor Militia of Vermont, to take effect Oct. 15, 1912, and will join his regiment. (Oct. 1, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. FEEBIE.

Chief Musician Morrow C. Gustin, band, 6th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 30, War D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

Under exceptional circumstances leave for twenty days, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. James R. Weaver, 8th Inf., and he is authorized to leave the division about Sept. 15, 1912. (Aug. 19, Phil. Div.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave for fourteen days, about Oct. 1, 1912, is granted Capt. Howard G. Davids, 9th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (Sept. 25, D. Lakes.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.
Capt. William W. Bessell, 13th Inf., will be relieved from duty with his company and at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and proceed to Manila for duty with a view to appointment as regimental adjutant. (Aug. 17, D. Luzon.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.
Leave for four months, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Milosh R. Hilgard, 15th Inf., and he is authorized to leave the division about Sept. 15, 1912. (Aug. 15, Phil. Div.)
Leave for one month and fifteen days, with permission to visit Manchuria and Japan, is granted 2d Lieut. Blaine A. Dixon, 15th Inf., at such time as his services can be spared by the commanding officer, China Expedition. (Aug. 15, Phil. Div.)
Leave for one month and fifteen days, with permission to visit Manchuria and Japan, is granted 2d Lieut. Olin O. Ellis, 15th Inf., at such time as his services can be spared by the commanding officer, China Expedition. (Aug. 15, Phil. Div.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.
Leave for one month, effective about Oct. 1, is granted Col. John T. Van Orsdale, 17th Inf. (Sept. 27, E. Div.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. D. A. FREDERICK.
Under exceptional circumstances leave for twenty-five days, subject to recall should circumstances render it necessary, is granted 2d Lieut. Archibald D. Cowley, 22d Inf. (Sept. 13, D.T.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.
Lieut. Col. Edwin P. Pendleton, 23d Inf., will report in person to Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 23d Inf., at Columbus, Ind., on Oct. 19, 1912, for the purpose of undergoing the annual physical examination and riding test. (Sept. 23, D. Lakes.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.
Leave for twenty-five days, about Oct. 10, 1912, is granted Capt. Otto B. Rosenbaum, 24th Inf., Fort Wayne. (Sept. 25, D. Lakes.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.
Leave for one month, about Oct. 1, 1912, is granted Capt. Girard Sturtevant, 24th Inf. (Sept. 28, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.
The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edward H. Teall, 26th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Sept. 21, D. Lakes.)
Leave for one month, about Oct. 15, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. George C. Kelcher, 26th Inf., Fort Wayne. (Sept. 23, D. Lakes.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. N. GETTY.
Leave for one month is granted Capt. Ralph B. Parrott, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (Sept. 21, D. Lakes.)
Principal Musician Richard A. Humphrey, band, 27th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 2, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.
First Lieut. Benjamin F. McClellan, 28th Inf., is detailed as inspector-instructor with the Organized Militia of Mississippi, and will report Oct. 20, 1912, for duty. (Sept. 27, War D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. MALLORY.
Capt. William H. Waldron, 29th Inf., Fort Niagara, N.Y., will proceed, via headquarters, to Fort Washington, Md., for duty as umpire and instructor during the combined exercises to be held in the Artillery District of the Potomac, Oct. 1 to 15, 1912. (Sept. 28, E. Div.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. McCLELLAN.
Second Lieut. Gerald E. Cronin, 30th Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for observation and treatment. (Oct. 2, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.
Col. William L. Buck, Inf., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Sept. 28, War D.)
The name of Capt. William M. Fassett, Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers, to take effect Oct. 31, 1912.
Leave for twenty days, about Oct. 24, 1912, is granted Lieut. Col. Everard E. Hatch, Inf., recruiting officer. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Capt. William M. Fassett, Inf., is relieved from duty with the Militia of Mississippi, and is attached to the 9th Infantry, to take effect Nov. 1, 1912. (Oct. 1, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.
Second Lieut. Frederick H. Mann, P.S., to duty from sick in the Division Hospital, Manila, will rejoin proper station. (Aug. 12, Phil. Div.)
Leave to include Feb. 4, 1913, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Robert L. Moseley, P.S., and he is authorized to leave division on or about Sept. 15, 1912. (Aug. 10, Phil. Div.)
Leave of absence to include Dec. 4, 1912, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 3d Lieut. Max H. Carter, P.S., and he is authorized to leave about Sept. 15, 1912. (Aug. 16, Phil. Div.)
Leave to include Feb. 4, 1913, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. William Anshelm, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division about Sept. 15, 1912. (Aug. 17, Phil. Div.)

Second Lieut. Clifford A. Gardiner, P.S., recently appointed from sergeant, Co. A, 1st Battalion of Engineers, Washington Barracks, D.C., with rank from Sept. 19, 1912, will proceed to San Francisco, and thence to Manila on the transport which leaves San Francisco about Nov. 5, for duty. (Oct. 1, War D.)
The leave granted Capt. Alfred Ballin, P.S., is extended one month. (Oct. 2, War D.)

TEST RIDE.
A test ride for field officers will be held in the vicinity of Vancouver Barracks, Wash., beginning Sept. 10, 1912, under the supervision of the commanding officer of that post. The following officers will participate, reporting to the commanding officer, Vancouver Barracks, Sept. 9, 1912: Lieut. Col. Gustave W. S. Stevens, C.A.C.; Major Arthur W. Yates, Q.M.D.; Major James Canby, P.D.; Major James F. McIndoe, C.E. (Sept. 7, D. Columbia.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.
A board is appointed to meet at these headquarters for the examination on Sept. 3, 1912, of Mr. John I. Quinn, and such other candidates as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for appointment as second lieutenants in the Corps of Engineers. Detail: Major Charles W. Kutz, Major William Kelly, Capt. Gustave R. Lukesh, all C.E.; 1st Lieut. Norman L. McDiarmid and Edward M. Welles, jr., M.C. (Aug. 19, Phil. Div.)

An examining board to consist of Major Ephraim G. Peyton, P.S., Capt. John W. Hanner, M.C., Frank W. Weed, M.C., John A. Paegelew, P.S., and Charles L. Pitney, P.S., will meet at Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, Sept. 2, 1912, for examination and re-examination of such Philippine Scout officers for reappointment (or promotion) as may be ordered before it from these headquarters. (Aug. 17, Phil. Div.)

A board is appointed to meet at these headquarters for the examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers for promotion. Detail: Major Charles W. Kutz, C.E.; Major Herman W. Schull, O.D.; Major William Kelly, C.E.; Capt. William P. Banta, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Frederick H. Mills, M.R.C. (Aug. 17, Phil. Div.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. George H. Morgan, 11th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Franklin O. Johnston, 15th Cav.; Major Robert L. Howze, 11th Cav.; Major W. J. L. Lyster, M.C.; Capt. Daniel W. Harmon, M.C. (Sept. 27, E. Div.)

A board consisting of members named will assemble at Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 25, to investigate and report upon the character of transportation equipment furnished by the Rock Island Railway Company for the movement of the 13th Regiment of Cavalry, Sept. 12, 1912, from Fort Riley, Kas., to Fort Bliss, Texas. Detail: Major Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav.; Major Peter Murray, 22d Inf., and Capt. John R. Hannay, 22d Inf. (Sept. 21, D.T.)

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.
Capt. Junius I. Boyle and 2d Lieut. Jenner Y. Chisum, P.S., will report Sept. 2, 1912, to the president of the board at

Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, for re-examination for reappointment (or promotion) in the Philippine Scouts. (Aug. 17, Phil. Scouts.)

The following officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. George H. Morgan, 11th Cav., at Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., for examination for promotion: Capt. Samuel G. Jones, 11th Cav.; Capt. Melvin W. Rowell, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edgar M. Whiting, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Guy H. Wyman, 11th Cav. (Sept. 27, E. Div.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: Lieut. Col. Willis T. May 7th Infantry to 28th Infantry, Lieut. Col. William H. Allaire 28th Infantry to 7th Infantry. Each will join regiment to which transferred. (Oct. 2, War D.)

AERONAUTICAL DUTY.

The following officers are detailed for aeronautical duty with Signal Corps: First Lieuts. Joseph D. Park, 14th Cav.; Lewis E. Gooden, 3d Cav.; Lore H. Hall, 13th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Eric L. Ellington, 3d Cav.; Lewis H. Broome, C.A.C. The officers named will proceed as soon as practicable to College Park, Md., and report Signal Corps Aviation School for duty. (Sept. 27, War D.)

INSTRUCTOR SERGEANTS OF MILITIA.

Sergt. Bert B. Courts, Co. B, 1st Inf., is relieved from further duty with Militia of Oregon and will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., thence on first available transport to join his regiment at Schofield Barracks, H.T. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Sergt. James L. Cardwell, Co. K, 11th Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is transferred as sergeant to Co. I, 2d Inf., with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment. He is detailed to duty with Militia of Wyoming. He will be sent to Cheyenne, Wyo., for duty. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Sergt. Herman G. Kramer, Co. K, 22d Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, is transferred as sergeant to Co. F, 3d Inf., with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment. He is detailed to duty with Organized Militia of Mississippi. He will be sent to Jackson, Miss., for duty. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Sergt. Joseph Lieberman, Co. D, 27th Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, is transferred as sergeant to Co. M, 2d Inf., with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment, and is detailed to duty with Militia of South Carolina. He will be sent to Columbia, S.C. (with permission to delay ten days en route for his own convenience) for duty. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Sergt. Harry P. Homers, Troop D, 12th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb., is detailed to duty with Militia of Connecticut and will be sent to Hartford, Conn., for duty and to relieve Sergt. William Denton, Co. L, 5th Inf. Upon relief Sergt. Denton will be transferred as private to Troop D, 12th Cav., and sent to Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty. Sergt. Homers will be transferred as sergeant to Co. L, 5th Inf., with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Sergt. Joseph A. Davis, Co. C, 3d Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, is detailed to duty with Militia of Delaware and will be sent to Wilmington, Del., for duty and to relieve Sergt. Eli J. Wells, Co. L, 2d Inf. Upon relief Sergt. Wells will be transferred as private to Co. C, 3d Inf., and sent to Fort Ontario, N.Y., for duty. Sergt. Davis upon relieving Sergt. Wells will be transferred as sergeant to Co. L, 2d Inf., with a view to filling one of the vacancies in that regiment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Sergt. Louis H. Cook, Co. B, 23d Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, is detailed to duty in connection with Militia of Indiana and will be sent to Indianapolis for duty and to relieve Sergt. Russ Lathaw, Co. H, 1st Inf. Upon relief Sergt. Lathaw will be transferred as private to Co. B, 23d Inf., and sent to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty. Sergt. Cook upon relieving Sergt. Lathaw will be transferred as sergeant to Co. H, 1st Inf., with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Sergt. Hugh B. Forbes, Co. H, 23d Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, is detailed to duty with Militia of Indiana and will be sent to Indianapolis for duty and to relieve Sergt. Guy McLaughlin, Co. B, 2d Inf. Upon relief Sergt. McLaughlin will be transferred as private to Co. H, 23d Inf., and sent to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty. Sergt. Forbes upon relieving Sergt. McLaughlin will be transferred as sergeant to Co. E, 2d Inf., with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Sergt. John Bierman, Co. A, 4th Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, is detailed to duty with Militia of Iowa and will be sent to Des Moines for duty and to relieve Sergt. James B. B. 2d Inf. Upon relief Sergt. Hayes will be transferred as private to Co. A, 4th Inf., and sent to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty. Sergt. Bierman upon relieving Sergt. Hayes will be transferred as sergeant to Co. B, 2d Inf., with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Sergt. Henry W. Wollet, Co. E, 7th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, is detailed to duty with Militia of Kentucky and will be sent to Frankfort for duty and to relieve Sergt. James C. Barnes, Co. D, 1st Inf. Upon relief Sergt. Barnes will be transferred as private to Co. E, 7th Inf., and sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. Sergt. Wollet upon relieving Sergt. Barnes will be transferred as sergeant to Co. D, 1st Inf., with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Sergt. Charles Scott, Co. E, 3d Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, is detailed to duty with Militia of Maine and will be sent to Augusta for duty and to relieve Sergt. John A. Schweitzer, Co. B, 3d Inf. Upon relief Sergt. Schweitzer will be transferred as private to Co. E, 3d Inf., and sent to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty. Sergt. Scott upon relieving Sergt. Schweitzer will be transferred as sergeant to Co. B, 3d Inf., with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Corpl. George C. Kieber, general service, Infantry, recruiting station, Detroit, Mich., is detailed to duty with Militia of Michigan and will be sent to Lansing for duty and to relieve Sergt. David Sheedy, Co. M, 2d Inf. Upon relief Sergt. Sheedy will be transferred as private to Co. D, 27th Inf. and sent to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. Corporal Kieber upon relieving Sergt. Sheedy will be transferred as private to Co. B, 3d Inf., with a view to filling one of the vacancies in the grade of sergeant created in that regiment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Sergt. James M. Piercy, Co. G, 29th Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, is detailed to duty with Militia of New Jersey and will be sent to Trenton for duty and to relieve Sergt. Robert C. Calhoun, Co. A, 2d Inf. Upon relief Sergt. Calhoun will be transferred as private to Co. G, 29th Inf., and sent to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty. Sergt. Piercy upon relieving Sergt. Calhoun will be transferred as sergeant to Co. A, 2d Inf., with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Sergt. Rovel E. Utter, Co. L, 18th Inf., Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., is detailed to duty with Militia of New Mexico and will be sent to Santa Fe for duty and to relieve Sergt. Wilber H. Showalter, Co. C, 1st Inf. Upon relief Sergt. Showalter will be transferred as private to Co. L, 18th Inf., and sent to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for duty. Sergt. Utter upon relieving Sergt. Showalter will be transferred as sergeant to Co. C, 1st Inf., with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Sergt. William B. Cady, Co. C, 4th Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, is detailed to duty with Militia of North Carolina and will be sent to Raleigh for duty and to relieve Sergt. John Wadlington, Co. C, 2d Inf. Upon relief Sergt. Wadlington will be transferred as private to Co. C, 4th Inf., and sent to Fort Benjamin Harrison (with permission to delay three months en route for his own convenience) for duty. Sergt. Cady upon relieving Sergt. Wadlington will be transferred as sergeant to Co. C, 2d Inf., with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Sergt. Aldine L. Cheek, Co. K, 23d Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is detailed to duty with Militia of Ohio and will be sent to Columbus for duty and to relieve Sergt. August Wetzel, Co. K, 1st Inf. Upon relief Sergt. Wetzel will be transferred as private to Co. K, 23d Inf., and sent to Fort Benjamin Harrison (with permission to delay three months en route for his own convenience) for duty. Sergt. Cheek upon relieving Sergt. Wetzel will be transferred as sergeant to Co. K, 1st Inf., with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Sergt. Charles B. Hogue, Co. L, 3d Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, is detailed to duty with Militia of Pennsylvania and will be sent to Harrisburg for duty and to relieve Sergt. James R. Boyle, Co. F, 1st Inf. Upon relief Sergt. Boyle will be transferred as sergeant to Co. A, 3d Inf., and sent to Fort Ontario, N.Y., for duty. Sergt. Hogue upon relieving

Sergt. Boyle will be transferred as sergeant to Co. F, 1st Inf., with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment. (Sept. 30, War D.)
Corpl. Augustus Hare, Co. H, 29th Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, is detailed to duty with Militia of Pennsylvania and will be sent to Harrisburg for duty and to relieve Sergt. Henry R. Kimberling, Co. D, 3d Inf. Corporal Hare will be permitted to delay ten days en route for his own convenience. Upon relief Sergt. Kimberling will be transferred as private to Co. H, 29th Inf., and sent to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty. Corporal Hare upon relieving Sergt. Kimberling will be transferred as private to Co. D, 3d Inf., with a view to filling one of the vacancies in the grade of sergeant created in that regiment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Sergt. Albert G. Swisher, Co. F, 18th Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, is detailed to duty with Militia of Pennsylvania and will be sent to Harrisburg for duty and to relieve Sergt. William Milne, Co. E, 1st Inf. Upon relief Sergt. Milne will be transferred as private to Co. F, 18th Inf., and sent to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for duty. Sergt. Swisher upon relieving Sergt. Milne will be transferred as sergeant to Co. E, 1st Inf., with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Sergt. Robert F. Glen, Co. H, 22d Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, is detailed to duty with Militia of Pennsylvania and will be sent to Harrisburg for duty and to relieve Sergt. Ralph M. Valentine, Co. E, 3d Inf. Upon relief Sergt. Valentine will be transferred as private to Co. H, 22d Inf., and sent to Fort Bliss, Texas (with permission to delay four months en route for his own convenience) for duty. Sergt. Glen upon relieving Sergt. Valentine will be transferred as sergeant to Co. E, 3d Inf., with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Sergt. Frank H. Engelhart, Co. I, 22d Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, is detailed to duty with Militia of Pennsylvania and will be sent to Harrisburg for duty and to relieve Sergt. William C. Williams, Co. A, 3d Inf. Upon relief Sergt. Williams will be transferred as private to Co. I, 22d Inf., and sent to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. Sergt. Engelhart upon relieving Sergt. Williams will be transferred as sergeant to Co. A, 3d Inf., with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Sergt. Ezra P. Riffe, Co. K, 3d Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, is detailed to duty with Militia of Vermont and will be sent to St. Albans, Vt., for duty and to relieve Sergt. John C. Cody, Co. I, 1st Inf. Upon relief Sergt. Cody will be transferred as private to Co. K, 3d Inf., and sent to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty. Sergt. Riffe upon relieving Sergt. Cody will be transferred as sergeant to Co. I, 1st Inf., with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Corpl. Joseph A. Dowdy, Co. G, 29th Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, is detailed to duty with Militia of Virginia and will be sent to Richmond for duty and to relieve Sergt. Mike Powers, Co. I, 1st Inf. Upon relief Sergt. Powers will be transferred as private to Co. G, 29th Inf., and sent to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty. Corporal Dowdy upon relieving Sergt. Powers will be transferred as private to Co. E, 3d Inf., with a view to filling one of the vacancies in the grade of sergeant created in that regiment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Sergt. Alva L. Graham, Co. B, 29th Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, is detailed to duty with Militia of West Virginia and will be sent to Charleston for duty and to relieve Sergt. Charles J. Kalkenthal, Co. H, 2d Inf. Upon relief Sergt. Kalkenthal will be transferred as private to Co. B, 29th Inf., and sent to Fort Porter, N.Y., for duty. Sergt. Graham upon relieving Sergt. Kalkenthal will be transferred as sergeant to Co. H, 2d Inf., with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Sergt. Edgar N. Caldwell, Co. C, 27th Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, is detailed to duty with Militia of Wisconsin and will be sent to Madison, Wis., with orders to report to the adjutant general of the state for duty and to relieve Sergt. Charles Green, Co. D, 2d Inf. Upon relief Sergt. Green will be transferred as private to Co. C, 27th Inf., and sent to Fort Sheridan, Ill. (with permission to delay three months en route for his own convenience) for duty. Sergt. Caldwell upon relieving Sergt. Green will be transferred as sergeant to Co. D, 2d Inf., with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Sergt. Arley Martin, Co. D, 28th Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, is detailed to duty with Militia of Wisconsin and will be sent to Madison for duty and to relieve Sergt. Henry O. Shea, Co. F, 2d Inf. Upon relief Sergt. Shea will be transferred as private to Co. D, 28th Inf., and sent to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. Sergt. Martin upon relieving Sergt. Shea will be transferred as sergeant to Co. F, 2d Inf., with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

First Sergt. Herman Stoll, 4th Co., Mil. Prison Guard, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 2, War D.)

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding. In Alaskan waters.
CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. Charles A. Dravo, Signal Corps. At New York.
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. W. S. Barriger, Signal Corps. At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. H. C. Merriam, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Wade H. Carpenter, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Wadsworth, Wash.
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—Lieut. E. T. Weisel, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Lieut. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C. At Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Totten, N.Y.
GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFFIELD—Capt. A. Hasbrouck, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Hancock, N.J.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

From San Francisco, Cal:

Transports.	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Logan	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 1	14
Sherman	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13
Thomas	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1	14

From Manila to San Francisco:

Transports.	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Sherman	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 4	Oct. 12	24
Thomas	Oct. 15	Oct. 26	Nov. 3	Nov. 11	24
Logan	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 4	Dec. 12	24

General offices, Army Transport Dock, foot of Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—Left Manila for Seattle, Wash., Sept. 18. Sailed from Manila, Japan, Sept. 28.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va. (Out of commission.)

LISCUM—In Shanghai.

LOGAN—Capt. C. C. Burt, Q.M. Leaves San Francisco for Manila Oct. 5.

McCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

MERRITT—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco.

SHERMAN—Capt. F. D. Ely, Q.M. Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Sept. 15; left Nagasaki Sept. 23.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Capt. H. K. Taylor, Q.M. At Manila.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

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Although no action has ever been taken by the War Department, it is generally understood that the class of candidates who took the examination last year for commissions in the Philippine Scouts will fill only the vacancies which occur up to Nov. 1. If any members of this class desire to be eligible for appointment after that date it will be necessary for them to take the examination which is to be held at all of the Army posts on Nov. 1. The examination this year will be competitive and uniform throughout the Army. The questions for the examinations which are to be used were prepared at the Army War College. Although it is impossible to determine the number at this time, the prospects for a large number of vacancies in the Philippine Scouts next year are not very bright. An exceptionally large number of officers who came into the Scouts in 1908 made a large list of vacancies by the expiration of their commissions in 1912. There were only seven captains, two first lieutenants and seventeen second lieutenants commissioned in the year 1909, which will make this many vacancies in 1913.

It is not too early to select Christmas presents for your friends in the Philippines, Hawaii and Guam. Articles shipped even now will have to be sent by mail or express instead of by freight to reach San Francisco in time to catch the November transport, which is the last one to reach the Philippines and Guam before Christmas. It will not do to delay beyond Oct. 15. The next transport for the Philippines and Guam, which will probably be the Sherman, leaves Nov. 5, arriving in Guam Nov. 26 and in the Philippines Dec. 2. The December transport will arrive in Guam two days after Christmas. It will be possible to send your Christmas



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presents to Hawaii by the December transport, but this transport will be too late to serve as Santa Claus for the Service people in Guam. As usual the War Department will transport all reasonable sized Christmas packages to the Philippines, Hawaii and Guam for officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps free of charge. The transportation of the packages as far as the depot quartermaster at San Francisco must be prepaid.

The revision of the Firing Manual, which has been under consideration for some time by the War Department and a special board, is about complete. It is expected that the manual will be ready to submit to the Secretary of War for his approval within two or three weeks. It is understood that while not all of the recommendations of the board which took up the work of revising the manual have been approved by the General Staff, a great many changes suggested by the board have been concurred in. The most important change will be in the system of developing marksmen under conditions simulating active service. The importance attached to slow firing will be materially decreased. It is stated that riflemen will be rated both on rapid and slow firing. The new system will be more of a test of firing under actual field service conditions than under the present system. It is doubtful whether an effort will be made to put the new manual into effect for next year's work.

The War Department has under consideration the recommendation of the new Cavalry Equipment Board for the adoption of leather leggins for all mounted troops. The board has conducted a more thorough investigation of the subject, submitting it to something like four hundred Cavalry officers, and has sent a very strong recommendation for the change. In the opinion of the board leather leggins would be more economical than the present canvas ones, as it would not be necessary to replace them so frequently. It is also urged that they would be better protection for the legs of mounted men. The suggestion that leather leggins will deteriorate more rapidly than those made of canvas has been met with the claim that they do not deteriorate any faster than other articles made of leather. This is an important matter to take under consideration in connection with the reserve supply for the Army.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1912.

THE LESSON OF NOGI'S SUICIDE.

The suicide of the Japanese General Nogi and the motives that prompted it are a striking illustration of the hold the belief in the continuance of personal existence beyond the grave has upon the Orientals. This belief and the spirit of self-sacrifice and indifference to personal considerations which result from it have powerfully influenced the history of the world. How different this history would have been if men and nations in the past had been controlled by the Haecklin philosophy of Monism, which limits individual experiences of joy and sorrow, of human sympathy and human fellowship to the brief compass of physical existence, and wholly denies the influence of those spiritual forces which all religions assume to be the controlling factor in determining men's action and shaping the destiny of nations.

It is the philosophy of Haeckel, or something akin to it, that explains the nervous dread of war and indifference to the heroic virtues it cultivates which is shown by so many of those who are enjoying a smug comfort they do not wish to have disturbed. Their motto appears to be, "We do not care what happens so long as it does not happen to us." They determine all questions of national dignity, national honor, national integrity and national progress by the single consideration of their effect upon the commerce of the world in which they find their profit. We have heard men of this class declare that any degree of national humiliation was to be preferred to the disturbance of values in Wall Street by the threat of war. They fortify themselves in their declaration that we can avoid the possibility of war by abolishing military and naval establishments and laying ourselves open naked to the world by the false declaration that human nature has so improved that there can no longer be any danger that others will take advantage of our helplessness. Whatever their verbal declarations, they practically deny the existence of that invisible world, belief which has so largely influenced the action of men of the type represented by Nogi, who in all nations and in all time have been leaders in human progress. They regard such men as Nogi as the only bar to the realization of their dream of universal peace, instead of recognizing them as the conservators of the virtues without which there can be only the stagnation of decay which may falsely be called peace.

The history of the world thus far does not indicate that love of ease and the disposition to submit to any indignity, and any disregard of public duty, to avoid strife are controlling factors in promoting the greatness of a nation. Nor do present conditions show that the advocates of peace at any price are making much progress with their propaganda. Even China, which to secure commercial advantage has so long submitted to the conditions the class of men we speak of would impose upon this country, is at last declaring her independence of Occidental bullying, and a Japanese statesman is proposing the opening of America to the Oriental world after the fashion of our Commodore Perry. Conditions are arising in the Far East to which we must perforce give heed sooner or later, learning that we can hold the banner of human progress only so long as we are able to defend it against all comers, and that this defense will not depend upon the increase of population and wealth, but on the cultivation of manhood in the individual citizen. It is the Nogis and not the Carnegies who constitute the greatness of a nation, and make it the director and not the victim of the forces which are shaping the future.

ERROR OF THE LONDON U.S. GAZETTE.

The right of the United States to exempt its ships engaged in the coastwise trade from tolls in the use of the Panama Canal is already before the Hague tribunal for determination, in the imagination of the United Service Gazette, of London. In its issue of Sept. 19 it affirms that "the world, and not Great Britain alone, must see that America does not break her plighted word. The matter must be submitted to arbitration at The Hague, and the sooner America makes up her mind to this course the less will be her humiliation in the end." This very dogmatic pronouncement seems to have been called out by the receipt of a letter from one Robert Grant Webster, of Newport, R.I., who says that the majority of the Americans who have discussed the subject with him have taken ground against President Taft.

The Gazette has evidently not read the Weekly Nation, of London, which in a recent issue called attention to the fact that the elimination of the clause exempting foreign commerce in the final draft of the Canal bill left the "world," of which the Gazette speaks so glibly, without a leg to stand on in the matter of a protest against the exemption of coastwise traffic from tolls. British shipping will be no more discriminated against then in the canal than it is now by the American shipping laws

which prohibit other nations from engaging in coastwise trade. Since the Powers agree that the United States has the right to make this discrimination the Weekly Nation cannot see how they can consistently object to the extension of that principle in the regulation of the canal tolls. The Canal bill gives no more of an advantage to American shipping than it has given for years in its laws governing coastwise trade. The relation of American foreign commerce to the foreign commerce of other nations is left just as it was before the bill was passed. It has no more benefits than it enjoyed then. If this view shall come to be the conclusion of the nations of Europe as time passes, as it unquestionably will, it will be hard to convince the United States that the subject should go to The Hague.

We saw some months ago the likelihood of a misunderstanding over the differences between the two kinds of canal traffic that would be affected by the tolls and in our issue of July 13 we said that "there are likely to be developed muddled ideas as to the controversy over the charging of tolls to American vessels using the Panama Canal unless it be borne clearly in mind that there are two kinds of traffic affected by this controversy." This is a distinction that the United Service Gazette seems not to have kept in mind, but the London Weekly Nation used it as the basis of its clear exposition of the attitude of the United States toward the nations of the world. Since the exemption in favor of American coastwise traffic in nowise affects the American monopoly of that kind of shipping, it is a matter entirely for the American people to settle among themselves.

The time for Great Britain to make its protest was years ago when the United States passed the law prohibiting foreign ships from engaging in our coastwise trade. It might have objected then on the ground that as we forced the Japanese to let outside nations trade with the people so should outside nations be allowed to do American coastwise shipping if they could get contracts from American shippers. Not having made any such protest at the time, it has no reasonable excuse for raising the coastwise issue now, for that issue has nothing whatever to do with the relations of American over-sea commerce to the foreign commerce of European countries.

PROGRAM OF NAVAL INCREASE.

To keep the U.S. Navy abreast of the national needs the General Board of the Navy, headed by Admiral Dewey, has recommended the authorization by Congress next year of four battleships of the Pennsylvania type, two swift and powerful battleship cruisers nearly as large, and a proportionate number of torpedo craft and auxiliaries. As in previous years the recommendations of the General Board are based upon the conviction that a fleet of forty-eight battleships with cruisers and auxiliaries and torpedo craft in proportion is required for the adequate defense of the coasts, commerce and dependencies of the United States.

Members of the General Board believe the fleet requires five Pennsylvanias. This is the largest type of battleship ever projected in the United States, a vessel 600 feet long, 98 feet beam and having a displacement of more than 31,000 tons. The desired armament is twelve 14-inch guns, mounted three in a turret; twenty-two 5-inch guns and two submerged 21-inch torpedo tubes. Installation for oil will be used and the speed be upward of twenty-two knots.

The General Board is of the opinion that two of these battleship cruisers should be built each year until there are at least eight. Eight destroyers of the same design as those now under construction have been recommended. These ships have a length of 288 feet, a beam of 26 feet and displacement of 742 tons. Their contract speed is thirty knots per hour.

According to the report of the General Board, the shortage in destroyers on the basis of thirty-three battleships now in the Navy is seventy-four.

Two fuel ships, probably both oil carriers, will be on the tentative program. Members of the General Board find that the Navy is at present ten fuel ships short of its needs, and that it is absolutely necessary if the efficiency of the Navy is to be upheld that two be built next year.

A hospital ship, repair ship, one or two tenders for submarines and destroyers, supply and ammunition ships are thoroughly considered in the report.

The report of the General Board defines the increase of the Great Britain, German and Japanese navies as by arithmetical progression. By statistics it demonstrates just how far behind each of the nations mentioned the U.S. Navy is.

TO WIDEN SCOPE OF NAVAL ACADEMY.

Important additions to the curriculum of the Naval Academy are now in contemplation, our Naval Academy correspondent reports—augmentations that will widen the scope and work of the institution and will make it the University of the Navy. Capt. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, is the present chief factor in the movement, which was inaugurated by him and which has received a hearty second by the Navy Department. It was evident that the establishment of the adjunct post-graduate School of Marine Engineering marked a new era in the history of the Academy. Its success has warranted further additions to the nursery of the Navy. The plan in hand contemplates the extension of the instruction of the Naval Academy, primary and post-graduate, to an extent that it will cover every branch of naval learning intended

by the Government to be imparted to its officers. The Government spends large sums yearly in assigning officers to various schools in the country for technical education in particular branches. The design is to obviate this by establishing at the Naval Academy such post-graduate courses as will impart instruction in the several branches of naval knowledge that the Government has now to send its officers to other institutions to obtain.

The project is to make the fundamental part of a midshipman's training paramount during the regular four years' course and to establish at the Academy post-graduate courses in naval construction, ordnance, electrical engineering and possibly seamanship. Captain Gibbons has had a number of consultations with the Navy Department in regard to the matter, and the subject has so far reached a head that by February next, the beginning of the last term of the Academic year, it is expected that the schools will be in operation and the Government will be able to order its officers to Annapolis to take courses in advanced naval science. There will be an officer of rank at the head of each branch of the subordinate schools.

Shortly before the Spanish-American War the Government began, under the direction of Capt. Richmond P. Hobson, U.S.N., a class here in post-graduate naval architecture. Three students were assigned to it. It did not continue over a year or two. It was then thought that the Naval Academy would develop, as is now proposed, into a naval university.

CHANGES PROPOSED IN UNIFORM OF MARINES.

As the result of the work of the Uniform Board, the Marine Corps will have even a smarter appearance than it has at present, the board which has about completed its work recommending changes which, according to the sartorial experts, will greatly improve the appearance of the uniform. In the consideration of these changes the board has given considerable attention to convenience and comfort in the field as well as general appearance on parade.

Although no formal action has been taken the members of the board have practically agreed to adopt the forestry green cloth for the field winter uniform, the experiment with this cloth having, on the whole, been entirely satisfactory. It has been found to be practically invisible at a distance of a thousand yards, and it is believed to be superior to any other cloth used in military service. An overcoat of this cloth will take the place of the sky blue overcoat. It will be looser fitting, and therefore warmer and more comfortable than the present overcoat.

The present full dress uniform will be abolished and the undress uniform with slight modifications will be substituted. The full dress uniform is rarely ever worn and for some time has been considered an almost unnecessary article of clothing. It is thought in time that the new winter field uniform will take the place of the undress uniform on many occasions, although the board make no recommendation along this line. The new undress uniform will have more piping around the collar and will have larger buttons and a smarter cut. It has been decided to recommend the abolishment of the white linen coat, retaining the white linen trousers to be worn with the blue coat in summer for dress purposes. In this connection it is stated for the benefit of the admirers of the sky blue trousers of the undress uniform that this article will be retained.

Distinctive devices for staff departments will be recommended; those for the quartermasters and adjutant inspectors being modifications of those used in the Army for the same departments; and the devices for the paymasters being fashioned after those of the Navy Pay Corps. The present blue line undress coat will be worn by staff officers, on whose blue trousers will be scarlet stripes. A white waistcoat is to take the place of the blue mess waistcoat. Smaller chevrons are adopted for all field uniforms. A new design for caps of the undress officers' and enlisted men's uniforms will be recommended. They will have more bell, be more stylish in their general appearance, and will give more air space above the head. Distinct ornamentations for the visors of field officers of the line from those of the staff will be recommended. The white sling for officers' undress sword belt will be replaced by tan sling. Officers' capes are to be retained, but are to be lengthened so as to extend two inches below the knee. A new campaign hat with the Montana peak, similar to that which has recently been adopted by the Army, will be recommended. It is to have a flexible brim instead of a stiff one such as is required by the Army.

Few students of the problem of water freight transportation will dissent from the statement of President Acker, of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, in his recent address before the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Convention, that the proposed inland water route along the Atlantic coast would permit an interchange of products between the New England and the Southern manufacturers at a lower cost of traffic charges than at present and bring about a healthier competition between the rail and water routes. Another very important feature of this projected inland route, if not the most important, is its contribution to the system of defenses of the country. The Panama Canal will furnish a means for the rapid concentration of the American fleets in the two oceans, but this inland waterway project is not without a high military value. This route along the Atlantic coast would make it possible to carry

on extensive traffic by water along the coast even if the outer waters were held by a hostile blockading fleet. In the event of a blockading fleet of the Atlantic and Gulf ports and harbors by a superior force of the enemy the existence of an interior water route, linking together the blockaded points and putting them in water communication with one another, would have a decided bearing upon the military situation. The waterways, which would be generally sufficiently inland to be removed from attack, would make it possible to concentrate a powerful fleet of destroyers and submarines at any selected point on our coast line, and this concentration could be made with such secrecy that the enemy would be in ignorance of the place at which the attack was aimed and could make no special provision to meet it. There can be little question that if any country in Europe had a coast so adaptable to an easily protected inland water communication it would waste no time in completing the channel and thus placing its naval forces in a position where, if defeated in the open sea, they could still make a formidable concentration of ships available for that purpose at numerous places along the coast. With the Panama Canal giving us complete control of two-ocean naval mobilization and with the inland water route affording such possibilities of aggressive action to our Navy we should be putting to proper military use those natural defensive water resources which nature has given to the United States.

Assurances have reached the War Department that Secretary of War Stimson will approve the Judge Advocate General's interpretation of the detached service provision of the Army Appropriation bill. As we have previously stated, this classifies duty on regimental staff, with machine-gun detachment, on courts-martial, on the sick list, at Service Schools, and any other duty except that of being attached to a company, troop, or battery, as detached service. The War Department is being flooded with inquiries from officers in the Army as to whether they are to be ordered back to their companies, and is replying uniformly that any officer now on detached service, who has not been with his company two years in the past six years, will be relieved. The Department has not yet completed the examination of the records of all the officers on detached service, but it is stated that any officer can determine for himself as to whether he is to be relieved by examining his own record. As has been previously stated in these columns most of the officers now on duty with Organized Militia will be relieved either before Dec. 10 or shortly afterward, if the law is not amended before it goes into effect. Among the officers on this duty who will be relieved are: Capt. Charles H. Danforth, 14th Inf., on duty with the Louisiana Militia; S. O. Fuqua, Inf., California; Hugh D. Wise, Inf., New York; G. H. Williams, 18th Inf., North Dakota; Henry E. Eames, 28th Inf., North Carolina; Ernest V. D. Murphy, Inf., Massachusetts; George H. McMaster, Inf., South Carolina; F. L. Wells, 11th Inf., Michigan; Hunter B. Nelson, 26th Inf., Colorado; 1st Lieut. C. R. Lewis, Inf., Arkansas; Frank F. Jewett, Inf., Arizona; H. Clay M. Supplee, Inf., Florida; Charles A. Thuis, Inf., Oklahoma; John B. Barnes, 5th Inf., Vermont; I. F. Fravel, 19th Inf., Montana; William E. Persons, 11th Inf., Utah; Clyde B. Crusan, Inf., Washington; Capt. Frank M. Caldwell, Cav., Illinois Cavalry District; 1st Lieut. Brice P. Disque, 3d Cav., Ohio and Michigan Cavalry Districts.

Service with troops as one of the requirements for promotion is being suggested as a solution of the detached service problem. Instead of holding the commanding officers responsible for keeping company and field officers with the troops it is being argued that not only company officers but field officers should be required to have two out of six years' service with troops before they are eligible for promotion. A similar proposition for the Navy was discussed in the House Committee on Naval Affairs last session, and an effort was made to enact it into law. It was proposed to make sea service one of the requirements for promotion in the Navy. It is being urged that if service with troops was one of the qualifications for promotion every officer in the Army would be seeking details with troops, and there would not be such a desire for detached service. Aside from the fact that this would tend to keep the officers with the troops, it is argued that officers should not be advanced if they have not had sufficient service in the field. The claim is made that the field is the only place to educate officers for the higher ranks.

A special effort will be made this year to conduct the full power and standardization trials of the battleships immediately after they come from the navy yards. This will be done with a view to making the trial while the ships have clean bottoms. The Idaho, Michigan, Virginia and Nebraska have been sent to the Rockland course to conduct their trials before the mobilization at New York. They will act as umpires of each other during the trial. The other battleships of the Atlantic Fleet, which do not go to the yards immediately after the grand review, will take their trials. Those that go to the navy yards will be sent over the course after they come from the yards. Orders have been sent to the Saratoga by which she is to engage in her fall practice before leaving Philippine waters for the Asiatic Station. The rules for this practice have been sent to the Saratoga by mail.

MILITARY ACADEMY REPORT.

The annual report of Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., as Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, shows that at the date of the last report there were 575 cadets and fifty-seven vacancies. Between Sept. 1, 1911, and July 1, 1912, forty cadets were "found" and discharged, three were conditioned and made up their deficiency in June. Of the forty deficient twenty-one failed at a candidates' examination prior to the one at which they were admitted and two had taken a prior examination for admission to the Naval Academy. Of those found deficient at the semi-annual examination in December, twenty-four, with nine others discharged in March, eighteen were recommended for reappointment. "From the above two pertinent conclusions may be drawn:

"1st.—The great desire on the part of the cadets declared deficient to be given additional opportunity by reappointment with a view to mastering the course and graduating, which indicates satisfaction on their part with the Academy.

"2d.—That many of these cadets discharged for deficiency failed at prior candidates' examinations and that their reappointment was requested indicates that in these instances at least particular individuals are reappointed possibly to the exclusion of others in said districts who may desire the appointments."

A decision of July 2, 1899, by J.A. General Holt is cited to show that appointments to the Academy belong to the people of the district who have a right to be represented, and, therefore, that the repeated appointment of certain individuals does not seem fair to the numerous youths of the district concerned who may desire these appointments.

"Congressional action looking to the reinstatement or reappointment of cadets dismissed by sentence of court-martial is believed to be detrimental to discipline and to the best interests of this institution. A very conscientious effort is made on the part of the professors and instructors in the academic departments to aid cadets in maintaining proficiency. During recreation hours the year round instructors are available in all departments to give cadets who desire it additional instruction and help."

To the last Fourth Class, the largest in the history of the Academy, 262 were admitted with 300 vacancies, forty-nine were discharged, seventeen resigned and ten were turned back. A return to the old order of inspection by a mixed board in June is recommended. "The members of the Military Committees of the House and Senate should be familiar with the Academy and its needs and should visit and inspect it before considering the Military Academy Appropriation bill. The increased number of cadets and the enlargement of the Academy emphasize the necessity for the Superintendent being a general officer and having in himself actual rank superior to that of any officer under his command."

Aside from cadets, there has been an increase of thirty in the personnel of the post, 777 against 747 last year. The depression in the main parade ground, known as "Execution Hollow," has been filled up with earth from the excavation for the new east academic building. A part of this fill has been graded and seeded with grass, and new sidewalks constructed north of Battery Byrne to the hotel. A new modern hotel of sufficient size is a necessity.

Only forty-one candidates actually reported for the mental examination, five of whom failed to complete it because they were hopelessly deficient in one or more of the earlier subjects in which they were examined. Only eight of those examined were qualified and admitted, and of the forty-one examined twenty-seven received fifty per cent. or less out of 100 per cent. in algebra, thirty in geometry, eleven in English grammar, ten in composition and literature, four in geography, and twenty-one in history, which emphasizes that there is something wrong with the method of selection and the preparation and education of the young men of the country. General Barry says:

"A candidate nineteen years of age, born and educated in this country, who spent nine years in the primary schools and four years in a high school, three years on descriptive geography and two years on physical geography, could not define "geography," "delta," "meridian," "parallel" or "cape," or bound Missouri, Utah, Nebraska or Georgia, who located Charleston as the capital of Virginia, Nagasaki as a river in China, and who could not locate Magdalena Bay, Rio de Janeiro or Vera Cruz, is hopeless as a candidate for entrance to this or any institution of learning, has not profited by any education he claims to have received, and does not read the newspapers to any purpose. I went into this at some length in my last annual report, and I am satisfied that the only way to keep the Academy up to the maximum authorized strength is to open up the appointments to competitive examination in the districts concerned, advertising the vacancies a year in advance of the examination and permitting any eligible youth of that district to compete. Additional examinations on short notice with little time for the candidate to prepare are inadvisable. The experience last year with the additional July examination was about the same as this year. The large membership of the classes now entering the Academy makes it of paramount importance that new cadets should enter in June and have the benefit of the entire summer encampment for military instruction. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Department in ordering this additional examination there are nevertheless existing at the present time seventy-nine vacancies.

"So much of the Act of Congress approved April 19, 1910, as provides that for six years from July 1, 1910, whenever any cadet shall have finished three years of his course at the Academy his successor may be admitted, should be made to apply for all time.

"The usual program of theoretical and practical instruction was carried out during the year under the able supervision of the commandant of cadets, Lieut. Col. Fred W. Sladen, 11th Inf., with marked improvement in the instruction and discipline of the corps, which, in measure, is due to the example of the First Class and the standard set by its higher officers in their acceptance of responsibility and their exercise of authority.

"It is sincerely hoped and truly in the interest of the Academy and the instruction and discipline of the Corps of Cadets that Colonel Sladen remain and complete the ordinary four years' tour as commandant; there is no duty to which he may be assigned that will be so important or fruitful of such beneficial and lasting results to the Service. The return to the usual four year academic period and the corresponding revision of the curriculum to fit that period has worked satisfactorily and with marked improvement over the four years

and three months' course experimented with from 1908 to 1910, inclusive.

"The work of the adjutant's office has been very efficiently performed by Capt. Robert C. Davis, 17th Inf. It is sincerely regretted that under War Department orders he must sever his connection with the Academy before the completion of the usual four years' tour. Captain Davis has improved everything that he has administered since he entered upon his duties here and has been an able and tactful intermediary between the Superintendent and all at the Academy, by reason of which he is entitled to all credit for the harmonious co-operation and co-ordination existing between all branches, academic and otherwise.

"The duties of treasurer of the Academy, and quartermaster and commissary for the Battalion of Cadets, have been ably performed by Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, 27th Inf., whose administration of the cadet mess, laundry and store has been marked with improvement in all.

"The health of the cadets, officers and enlisted men has been excellent. The report of the surgeon indicates a considerable diminution in the percentages of sickness as compared with the years 1910 and 1911, which is due to the improved sanitary conditions and to the watchful supervision of the surgeon and his assistants. In my opinion two cadets owe their lives to the surgical skill and devotion of Capt. William L. Keller, Med. Dept.

"Steps have been taken to correct the defects noted in the cadet shoe, the metal arch support has been removed and the best quality of sole leather has been procured. A comparison of the model shoe devised and recommended by the Army Board at Fort Leavenworth with the cadet shoe indicates that they are practically constructed on the same last, the only difference noted is that the inside line of the sole of the Army shoe is slightly straighter than that of the cadet shoe, which, to a certain extent, reduces the pigeon-toed appearance of the shoe. The treasurer of the Academy has noted all points of difference between the model Army shoe and the cadet shoe with a view to improving the latter on the lines of the former if practicable."

In his report the professor of mathematics says: "The conferences of instructors held by the professor and his associate enabled the department to handle successfully the extraordinarily large Fourth Class. This class began the term with a membership of 264. This is fifty per cent. larger than any class ever before admitted to the Academy. In September, 1900, the Fourth Class started with 176. An intimate acquaintance with all members of the two classes under instruction threatens to become no longer possible. This fact with its attendant disadvantages should be well considered in recommending any future increases in the Corps of Cadets."

In the opinion of the Department of Modern Languages a great step forward has been taken by the War Department in ordering instructors abroad during suspension of academic duties for the study of French and Spanish, respectively.

The professor of English and history says: "A determined effort has been made by the department during the past year to check carelessness in spelling. In both branches a small reduction has been made in the mark for misspelled words, the cadets have been advised of this, and, most effectual of all, they have been required to submit at a subsequent recitation a list of their misspelled words correctly spelled. Although this savors of grammar school methods, it seems the only satisfactory way to deal with this particular weakness."

CONVENTION OF MILITARY SURGEONS.

By quickly electing their officers and selecting the place for holding the next convention, delegates to the twenty-first annual convention of the Association of Military Surgeons, at the first session in the Hotel Belvedere, Baltimore, Oct. 1, made ready for the more interesting features of the program, namely, lectures upon subjects of hygiene in Army life, which began Oct. 2. There were over 150 delegates attending from the United States and several foreign nations. All of them wore the uniforms denoting their rank. Surg. William C. Braisted, of the U.S. Navy, was elected president to succeed Surg. Charles P. Wertenbaker, of the U.S. Public Health Service. Brig. Gen. Charles Adams of the Illinois N.G., was elected first vice-president; Lieut. Col. J. R. Kean, Med. Corps, U.S.A., second vice-president; Gen. Rupert Blue, U.S. Public Health Service, third vice-president; Major Samuel Cecil Stanton, Illinois N.G., secretary and editor of the Association's journal; Major Herbert A. Arnold, Pennsylvania N.G., treasurer. Denver, Colo., was selected as the city for the 1913 convention. There was no opposition to the officers elected nor did any other city make a bid for the convention. Representatives were present with the ladies of their families from the armies of England, Canada, France, Australia, Denmark, China, etc. Gen. Alex. Fohert represented Russia. From China are Major S. H. Chang, Capt. S. F. Shu, Col. H. C. Chang and Capt. M. N. Tong. Their government sent them here to learn how the Army physicians treat the nation's soldiers. All speak the English language fluently. According to Major States and Japan go to war so that Russia can step in Chang, Russia, is exceedingly anxious to see the United and get China. But he also states that the Japanese and American nations are on too friendly terms for a conflict and he does not believe Russia will have her wish gratified.

Our medical service was represented by Brig. Gen. A. C. Girard, Col. John Van R. Hoff, L. M. Maus; Majors J. H. Ford, G. McD. Van Poole, Charles Lynch; Capt. S. T. Weirick, J. A. Wilson, U.S.A.; Med. Inspr. F. S. Nash, George Pickrell, J. M. Steele, Surgs. George A. Lung and William C. Braisted and Act. Asst. Surg. W. G. Townsend, U.S. Navy. In the evening a reception was given at the Hotel Belvedere by Surg. Charles P. Wertenbaker, U.S. Public Health Service, the retiring president. Fleet Surg. William C. Braisted, U.S. Navy, the newly elected president, received with Surgeon Wertenbaker. All of the foreign delegates attended. The members of the women's committee, which is looking after the entertainment of the visiting women, assisted in the receiving. Staff officers of the 5th and 4th Regiments, Maryland N.G., were in attendance. Gen. William D. Gill represented Governor Goldsborough's staff.

Col. Louis M. Maus read a paper in which he declared that total abstinence would be a welcome condition among Uncle Sam's officers and men:

"Indeed, total abstinence should become a requirement in the election of our Presidents, Governors of states, Senators, judges and all officers within the suffrage of the people," continued the Surgeon. "Besides, no one

who uses alcoholic beverages should be appointed to the important positions of Cabinet officers, members of the Supreme bench or district courts, heads of Government bureaus, civil or military, to the command of military or naval forces or any other position of importance and responsibility.

"Every officer who accepts a commission in the Army or Navy relinquishes in part his civil rights and personal liberty. As a compensation for submission to regulations, orders, command and duty the Government provides ample pay and allowances and obligates itself to pension both officers and soldiers on age or length of service, or for mental and physical disability contracted in the line of duty. For this reason I hold that the Government has the right to require every officer and enlisted man on the active list to safeguard himself against disease and vicious habits, which are inimical to health and efficiency.

"Practically all of the crimes in the Army can be directly traced to the use of alcohol. Most of the murders, suicides, robberies, courts-martial and dismissal of officers, defalcations and speculations, duplications of pay accounts, prison and guard house sentences of enlisted men, desertions, venereal diseases and insanity are due to the use of alcoholic beverages."

A number of other papers bearing upon many branches of hygiene and eugenics were read at the session.

ARTILLERY MANEUVERS NEAR FORT WORDEN

A despatch from Camp McArthur, Chimaquum Valley, Wash., Sept. 24, to the Seattle Times, says: "To-morrow will end the work of the Coast Artillerymen at Camp McArthur so far as technical training in scouting, defensive and offensive tactics are concerned, and preparations are being made to start on a two days' practise march which will complete the maneuvers for this year. Each morning for a week has been devoted to working out some military problem which is of value from the coast defense point of view. Positions have been stormed, taken and repulsed, and the woods and hills have echoed to the bark of small arms, fired by the men who handle the big rifles of Forts Worden, Flagler and Casey. The training given has been purely that of the infantryman."

"Twelve companies, formed into three battalions, have constituted a large enough force to thoroughly demonstrate many interesting problems of defense theory, and the country surrounding Fort Worden has been theoretically fought over and held against an imaginary enemy. Col. C. J. Bailey and staff have been in camp constantly with their commands, and detail work of a campaign has been carefully planned and executed. The camp is a model of its kind, and with an ideal situation, unlimited supply of pure water, its proximity to the points which would have to be strongly guarded in times of trouble, has proved to be most desirable in every respect.

"Aside from the enthusiasm which has marked the first regimental meet of the Coast Artillery of the Puget Sound District, one of the most noticeable and important features has been the excellent conduct and spirit of the encampment. Approximately 1,200 men have been constantly in camp for ten days, and at no time has the number of men absent when off duty reached 100. Rarely has it reached sixty, and this would be an average. Camp McArthur is within a mile of three towns in which saloons are located, and with the freedom of camp after duty the attractions offered have failed to draw more than a very small number of men from home. In explaining this condition, officers state it is due largely and almost entirely to the attractions and entertainments provided each evening for the soldiers. Moving picture shows and band concerts have been given out of doors every evening, and Chaplain E. P. Easterbrook has provided for these picture shows films of an unusually high order. An electric light plant is installed and pictures have been presented as carefully as in the high class picture theater. As an incentive for preserving order and entertainment the innovation is highly praised and appreciated.

"Only one accident has occurred to mar the encampment, and this was one which resulted fatally to Corporal Fuller, of Fort Worden. While hunting last Friday he fell from a tree stump and a sharp snag entered his body. He died in the hospital the next day. The corporal was alone at the time, and it was some time before his plight was discovered."

AS TO ABANDONING FORT SNELLING.

The Pioneer Press of St. Paul, Minn., devotes a large amount of space in its issue of Sept. 30 to the account of the visit of Secretary Stimson and General Wood to that locality and a statement of their views as to the abandonment of Fort Snelling. At St. Paul the visiting party were received with great distinction. There was an informal reception in the palm room of the St. Paul where the Association of Commerce Committee greeted the visitors, Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Lakes being present with his staff. An inspection of the fort followed and a reception in the administration building, where the officers of the fort called to pay their respects. Then came a luncheon at which were present Secretary of War Stimson and Mrs. Stimson, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Brig. Gen. William Crozier, head of the War College; Major William Lassiter and Capt. Frank McCoy, of General Wood's staff; Miss Frances Gamble, of Haverford, Pa., niece of Secretary Stimson; Major and Mrs. Phil R. Ward, Col. and Mrs. T. J. Lewis, Lieut. and Mrs. James A. Higgins, of the Department of the Lakes, and Gen. and Mrs. Hoyt.

In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Stimson dined with David Whipple Morison, a classmate at Yale. The Stimson party left for Indianapolis at 8:15 p.m., Sept. 29. General Wood left at 9:55 for Crawford, Neb., where he will inspect Fort Robinson. Secretary Stimson was to deliver an address before the National Conservation Congress at Indianapolis Oct. 1, leaving that day for his home in New York.

Before his departure Gen. Leonard Wood was in conference with Adjutant Gen. Fred B. Wood, of the Minnesota National Guard. Plans for improving the Minnesota Militia were discussed, and a proposal to have all branches of the Army Service represented in the state Militia was endorsed by the Chief of Staff.

There was much discussion during the visit of the Secretary and Chief of Staff of the question of abandoning Fort Snelling, arguments against it being presented by Congressman Frederick C. Stevens and Major George

C. Lambert, Minn. N.G., their contention being that the post should be enlarged instead of being abandoned. Secretary Stimson and General Wood, following the conference, declared the evacuation of Fort Snelling is a plan so far distant that it should not be regarded with fear by Twin City residents. Illustrating his assertion relative to the improbable removal of the Army post, General Wood outlined the policy of concentration the War Department has adopted, which, he said, covers a span of several generations.

"Fort Snelling is a beautiful post and has a good reservation," said General Wood. "There is no reason to fear for the abandonment of the post, for while we have more posts than the War Department thinks best we cannot evacuate a fort until we have some other place to put the troops. All our posts are full of enlisted men now, and with the troops coming back from the Philippines it can be seen that the War Department is not likely to order a fort abandoned when there is no place to put the garrison."

"The War Department's policy of concentration is both practical and good. It is bound to come, for the Army must be centralized. What the department is seeking to do is to center our troops on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and along the Mississippi River. This may take two or three generations. Fort Snelling is one of the big posts. If any of the posts are abandoned soon it will be the smaller forts and not posts like Snelling, Fort D. A. Russell and those at San Francisco. It is agreed that scattering posts along the Rio Grande shall go. It has not been determined, however, and may not be for some time, what the fate of the larger forts will be."

"The question at Fort Snelling, as I see it, is the garrison. This is a feature which must be considered, in view of Congressman Stevens' appeal for all branches of service at the fort. The fort is a good mobilization center and I can see where improvements will make the fort all that is desired."

"I know of no definite plan for the evacuation of Fort Snelling," said Mr. Stimson, "excepting the general plan of consolidation the War Department is promoting. Of course the War Department proposes to centralize the troops, but I see no need for fear of the removal of Snelling for some time to come. There are many things to commend the Army post here, among which I think the standing of the National Guard is important. The National Guard in Minnesota bears a good record. The War Department is anxious to perfect its state militia, and the proximity of good emergency troops and a fort filled with seasoned soldiers is not to be ignored."

EXPLOSION ON THE U.S.S. WATKE.

By an explosion in the port turbine engine of the U.S. torpedo boat destroyer Watke off Brenton's Reef Lightship, R.I., Oct. 1, 1912, Lieut. Donald P. Morrison and two of the crew were killed and seven others were seriously injured, one of whom died Oct. 2 and another on Oct. 3, making five dead all told up to the time of going to press.

KILLED.

Morrison, Lieut. Donald Pettitt, engineering officer of the Watke; killed instantly at his post.
Rumpf, J. W., died on board the hospital ship Solace.
Wilder, H. L., died on board the Solace.

INJURED.

Crawford, T. B., gunner's mate, umpire of speed tests; very severely (since dead).
Delaney, John, fireman, first class; very severely (since dead).

Montgomery, Lieut. Robert L., umpire of speed tests.
Kelly, D. F., chief machinist's mate; seriously.
Kraus, W. C., oiler.
Conway, F. B., oiler.
Hargrave, Ollie A., fireman, second class.
Chief Gunner's Mate Crawford died from his injuries Oct. 2. Delaney, who was in the most serious condition of the other injured men, died on Oct. 3. Lieutenant Montgomery is improving rapidly. Quick recovery also is expected for Kraus, Conway and Hargrave.

From what is known it is believed Lieutenant Morrison was struck by the full force of steam as it burst from the turbine casing when it exploded. He was found at the forward end of the engine room, near the bulkhead pump. The body is held aboard the Solace awaiting directions as to its disposal. Lieutenant Morrison died within half an hour after the explosion.

At the time of the accident the Watke, under command of Lieut. Charles R. Train, and in company with the destroyers Mayrant, Perkins and Sterett, was under a full head of steam, making a speed trial off Brenton's Reef Lightship. It was blowing a gale, and the boats plunged and wallowed in the heavy seas which broke over them. Lieutenant Morrison was in the engine room and Lieutenant Train was on the bridge. Lieutenant Montgomery, who is attached to the destroyer Fanning, but who was on board the Watke as an umpire, was with Lieut. Louis F. Thibault, of the Watke, on duty below.

Suddenly an explosion was heard and the escaping steam from the engine room hatch told the cause. The steam was instantly shut off and a signal was sent to the other ships of the accident. Fine discipline prevailed aboard, and a rush was at once made into the engine room to help the injured, who were carried out. Lieutenant Thibault was among the first to go into the steam filled engine compartment.

The Perkins arrived off the Watke shortly after the accident to offer aid, but so high were the seas that she could not get close enough until the crew of the Watke had poured oil on the water. A boat from the Perkins brought Charles McCullough, the hospital steward, who boarded the Watke with a new supply of oil, blankets and medicines.

When the wounded had been carried from the engine room Lieutenant Train tested the engines and found that the starboard turbine was uninjured and put about for Narragansett Bay. The Watke reached the hospital ship Solace, anchored off Newport, and the body of Lieutenant Morrison and the injured men were transferred to her. It was found that T. B. Crawford and John Delaney were in a serious condition, but the others, it is reported, will probably recover.

Rear Admiral Osterhaus, commander-in-chief of the fleet, put off from the Connecticut and boarded the Watke to confer with Lieutenant Train. A court of inquiry was at once ordered to investigate the accident. Capt. Edward W. Eberle, commanding the torpedo flotilla, also went aboard the Watke to investigate.

Rear Admiral Osterhaus and Lieutenant Train praised the officers and crew of the Watke in the warmest terms, both declaring that but for the prompt action and bravery of the men the disaster might have been much worse. It is officially stated that the forward end of the steam chest of the port turbine blew out.

The court of inquiry appointed consists of Comdr. J.

K. Robinson, Lieut. Comdr. S. H. R. Doyle, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Doddridge and Lieut. David C. Patterson, J.A.

The Watke, it is believed, despite the accident may be able to take her allotted place in the naval review at New York on Oct. 14. She is a vessel of 742 tons displacement, with twin screws, and 12,000 horsepower. She was launched Nov. 3, 1910, and was first commissioned July 22, 1911.

Lieut. Donald Pettitt Morrison, who was killed, was born in Missouri Feb. 11, 1887, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in August, 1902. He had been several times commended for bravery. On the night of Sept. 22 he leaped overboard from the Watke while the vessel was under way and rescued an enlisted man who had fallen overboard. This action was warmly praised by Lieutenant Train, commander of the Watke, and by Rear Admiral Osterhaus, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, who reported it to the Navy Department, and a letter of commendation was on its way to Lieutenant Morrison from the Secretary of War when he was killed. Lieutenant Morrison was the son of the late Lieut. Col. Jasper N. Morrison, U.S.A. He was commissioned ensign in 1908 and promoted lieutenant, junior grade, in 1911. A little more than a year ago he married Miss Bertha Monroe, of Annapolis, and besides her leaves a son one month old.

Funeral services for the four who died were held Oct. 2 on board the Dixie, flagship of the destroyers, Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus and Capt. E. W. Eberle and the crew of the Watke being among those present. The bodies of Lieutenant Morrison, J. W. Rumpf, H. L. Wilder and Crawford were taken from the hospital ship Solace on board the tug Ontario, which lay alongside the Dixie during the services, and later steamed for Long Wharf, from which place the bodies were sent to the homes of the men. The Rev. Joseph M. F. McGinty, U.S.N., chaplain of the Naval Training Station at Newport, read the burial service. The pallbearers were Lieuts. S. C. Hooper, E. A. Brooks, R. W. Mathewson and David C. Patterson, Ensign Charles C. Ross and P.A. Surg. C. K. Winn. As the Ontario passed through the inner harbor bearing the bodies the crews of the various vessels were lined up, with heads bared. The body of Lieutenant Morrison was sent to Annapolis, the body of J. W. Rumpf to Chillicothe, Ohio; the body of H. L. Wilder to Orlando, Fla., and that of Crawford to Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC FLEET REVIEW.

PROGRAM OF THE REVIEW.

Rear Admiral Osterhaus in the flagship Connecticut, accompanied by ten battleships, will arrive at New York Sunday, Oct. 6, for the grand review of the Atlantic Fleet to be held at that city. The reception committee of the Mayor's committee will make an official call upon Rear Admiral Osterhaus soon after his arrival. On Monday, Oct. 7, Admiral Osterhaus and Mayor Gaynor will make reciprocal calls of ceremony. Sailors from the Battleship Fleet will see a baseball game Oct. 7 which John Whalen, chairman of the entertainment committee, has arranged between the Giants and Highlanders at the Polo Grounds. The remainder of the revised program includes the following:

Thursday, Oct. 10—The Reserve Fleet will arrive with the auxiliaries. It is probable that a baseball game between star players of the big leagues will be played in the afternoon for the entertainment of the enlisted men.

Friday, Oct. 11—Arrival of the destroyers and the completion of the mobilization. A second baseball game will be played for the benefit of the men who were not ashore on Oct. 10.

Saturday, Oct. 12—Land parade at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon. The line of march will be from the foot of West Ninety-sixth street through Ninety-sixth street to Central Park West, and down that avenue to Fifty-ninth street, across to Fifth avenue and down Fifth avenue to Twenty-third street. The official reviewing stand will be at Fifth avenue and Forty-second street, in front of the Public Library.

There will be special religious services for those who are accustomed to worship on the seventh day of the week.

At half-past eight o'clock in the evening a smoker for the officers of the fleet—about six hundred of them—will be given at Hotel Astor.

Sunday, Oct. 13—Special religious services in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, St. Patrick's Cathedral and other houses of worship. The services at St. Patrick's will be at four o'clock in the afternoon, and Cardinal Farley is expected to officiate. Father Chidwick, who was chaplain on board the ill-fated Maine, will preach.

Monday, Oct. 14—Arrival of President Taft and the Secretary of the Navy and their official review of the fleet. The Secretary of the Navy, on board the Dolphin, will proceed up the Hudson River about ten o'clock in the morning. He will receive the official calls of Admiral Osterhaus and his staff and return them about noon.

In the afternoon President Taft will proceed up the river on board the Mayflower and receive a salute from every vessel in the line. He will go between the several lines of vessels and then return to the anchorage, where he will receive the officers of the fleet. The formal dinner of the city of New York to the officers of the fleet, the President and the Secretary of the Navy will take place at seven o'clock Oct. 14 at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Tuesday, Oct. 15—At eleven o'clock in the morning the Mayflower, with President Taft and the Secretary of the Navy on board, will take a position off the Statue of Liberty and review the fleet as it leaves the harbor.

An interesting feature during the mobilization will be the annual regatta, set for Saturday, Oct. 12, when the cutter and whaleboat crews from the Naval Militia of several states will compete. There will be two cutter races and one for whaleboats. New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania and South Carolina will be represented. New York's crews will be made up of men enlisted in the 1st Battalion, the headquarters of which are aboard the Granite State, anchored in the Hudson River off Ninety-sixth street.

Because of a law prohibiting it, the Navy Department declined an offer of free transportation for all enlisted men during the naval review in New York received Oct. 3 from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Railways Company of New York.

LOCATION OF VESSELS.

The official chart issued by the Navy Department giving the exact anchorages in the Hudson River of the 123 naval vessels of the Atlantic Fleet to take part in the mobilization at New York, Oct. 12 to 15, shows that the ships will be anchored in three lines. Standing on the New York shore and looking west the lines are

made up as follows: The first line, which is the longest, begins at Thirtieth street and extends halfway between Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Riverdale, a distance of some ten miles. This line is made up of armored cruisers, battleships, auxiliaries and fuel ships, commencing with the Tennessee off Thirtieth street and ending with the collier Ajax on the north end near Riverdale. The second line begins with the President's yacht Mayflower off Thirty-second street and ends with the ammunition ship Lebanon anchored off Fort Washington Point. The line, which extends some eight miles, is made up of converted yachts, gunboats, reserve battleships, torpedo boat destroyers, cruisers and auxiliaries.

The third line, which is well over on the New Jersey shore, is made up of torpedo boat destroyers, torpedo boats and Naval Militia vessels. The line begins at Eighty-first street and extends to Fort Washington Point, a distance of about eight miles. The destroyer Roe is at the south end of the line and the Naval Militia vessel Gloucester is at the north.

The submarines and their tenders form a group by themselves in the basin off 135th street.

NAVY FLOATS.

The Navy floats to be used by the different ships are located at the following places:

The float at Twenty-third street will serve for the Mayflower, Dolphin, Nashville, Tennessee, Montana, Washington and North Carolina.

The float at Forty-first street for the Indiana, Massachusetts, Iowa, Kearsarge, Kentucky.

The float at Fifty-seventh street for the Maine, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Alabama.

The float at Eighty-first street for the Connecticut (flagship), San Francisco, Roe, McCall, Terry, Paulding, Drayton, Reid, Flusser, Patterson.

The float at Ninety-seventh street for the Arkansas, Wyoming, Florida, Utah, North Dakota, Delaware, Michigan, South Carolina, Perkins, Walke, Sterett, Burrows. One-half of the torpedo boat flotilla may be reached from this landing place.

The float at 129th street for the Louisiana, Kansas, Vermont, New Hampshire, Trippe, Monaghan, Ammen, Jenkins, Fanning, Jouett. The other half of torpedo flotilla may be reached from this landing place.

The float at 158th street for the Virginia, Nebraska, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Georgia, Minnesota, Ohio, Idaho, Dixie, Baltimore, Salem, Chester, Birmingham, Montgomery, Beale, Worden, Macdonough, Preston, Petrel, Machias, Marietta, Aileen, Vixen, Wasp, Gloucester.

The float at Dyckman street for the Lebanon, Panther, Celtic, Culgoa, Solace, Orion, Cyclops, Sterling, Vulcan, Hector, Caesar, Brutus, Ajax.

ANCHORAGES.

The vessels are located off the following streets: Presidential yacht Mayflower, West 32d street; the Dolphin, with Secretary Meyer, 36th street; the Nashville, for correspondents, opposite West 41st street.

Armored cruisers—Tennessee, 30th street; Montana, 34th street; Washington, 39th street, and North Carolina, 43d street.

Battleships—Maine, 48th street; Indiana, 53d street; Missouri, 56th street; Massachusetts, 58th street; Illinois, 61st street; Iowa, 64th street; Wisconsin, 66th street; Kearsarge, 69th street; Alabama, 71st street; Kentucky, 75th street; Connecticut, 76th street; Arkansas, 82d street; Wyoming, 85th street; Florida, 91st street; Utah, 95th street; North Dakota, 101st street; Delaware, 106th street; Michigan, 110th street; South Carolina, 115th street; Louisiana, 119th street; Kansas, opposite Grant's Tomb; Vermont, 129th street (navy float); New Hampshire, 134th street; Virginia, 139th street; Nebraska, 143d street; Rhode Island, 147th street; New Jersey, 152d street; Georgia, 156th street; Minnesota, 161st street; Ohio, 166th street, and Idaho, 170th street.

The auxiliaries Panther, Celtic, Culgoa and Solace will be in the order named, extending up the river from a point about opposite 181st street to near Dyckman street.

Destroyers and torpedo boats will be disposed on the Jersey side from a point opposite West Eighty-first street and running north as follows: The Reid, Flusser, Preston, Lamson, Perkins, Smith, Paulding, Drayton, Roe, Terry, McCall, Sterett, Walke, Ammen, Burrows, Monaghan, Patterson, Trippe, Fanning, Jouett, Beale, Jenkins, Worden, Macdonough (torpedo boats); Tingey, Craven, Shubrick, Thornton, De Long, Stockton, Dahlgren, Bailey, Barney, Biddle, Stringham, Porter, Blakely, Dupont and Morris.

The ten submarines of the C, D and E class, with their four tenders, Dixie, Castine, Severn and the tender Tonopah, will lie on the New York side opposite 135th street, above the naval float.

The Dixie, Baltimore, Montgomery, Salem, Birmingham, Chester and Lebanon will lie from 144th street to a point opposite 179th street.

An important change has been ordered by the Navy Department which will affect the manner in which the vessels of the fleet during the review will be identified. According to the change the vessels will be numbered instead of having their names on large canvases rigged between the masts. Each battleship will carry a canvas six feet square stretched just aft of the forward funnel, on which will be a number four feet high, painted in black. These numbers will be identical with the number of the anchorage at which the vessel rides, as shown on the chart issued by the Navy Department.

FUTURE MOVEMENTS OF THE FLEET.

After experimental target practice in November the Atlantic Fleet will leave Hampton Roads on Nov. 15, and the flagship with the First, Third and Fourth Divisions will visit Charleston, S.C., for one week from Nov. 17, then returning to Hampton Roads, from which place as a base divisional exercises will be carried out.

The Second Division of the fleet will continue to the Gulf of Mexico and make a cruise in accordance with the following itinerary:

Arrive Pensacola Nov. 22, leave Nov. 26; arrive New Orleans Nov. 27, leave Dec. 4; arrive Galveston Dec. 6, leave Dec. 10 for Norfolk.

About Dec. 15 divisions will proceed to their home yards for the Christmas holidays.

NAVAL MILITIA WITH THE FLEET.

The latest reports to the Navy Department indicate that there will be 125 officers and 1,250 men from the various organizations of Naval Militia in the New York mobilization of the Atlantic Fleet. Of this number 675 will come from the Atlantic coast and 575 from the Great Lakes. This number does not include those who will serve in the six Naval Militia ships.

According to the revised program the District of Columbia Naval Militia will go aboard the Maine at Philadelphia; the Maryland Militia will board the Birmingham; the Pennsylvania Militia of Philadelphia will

go aboard the Kentucky, and the Illinois Militia aboard the Montana. The remainder of the Militia will go aboard the ships to which they are assigned in the Reserve Fleet, at New York. The Pennsylvania Naval Militia of Erie has been assigned to the Chester; the Michigan Militia of Detroit to the Tennessee; the Michigan Militia of Hancock to the Kearsarge; the Minnesota Militia to the Arkansas; the Ohio Militia of Toledo to the Massachusetts; the Ohio Militia of Cleveland to the Indiana; the Wisconsin Militia to the Iowa; the New York Militia of New York city to the Washington; the New York Militia of Brooklyn Borough to the Missouri; the New York Militia of Rochester to the Florida; the New York Militia of Buffalo to the Utah; and the New York Militia of Dunkirk to the Delaware.

It is announced that officers of the Naval Militia should take with them blue uniform, necessary bed and toilet linens, and it would be well to take an overcoat also. Men should take bags and hammocks. If rifles and belts are necessary for any purpose there will be an ample supply on board ship.

Although the officers may be enlisted as chief boat-swain's mates and the men as seamen, it is understood that the officers will be given such officer duties aboard ship as the commanding officer of the vessel may designate, and the men will be given duties as near as possible in keeping with their Naval Militia ratings.

To facilitate the arrangement of the watch, quarter and station bill, in so far as the men of Naval Militia organizations are concerned, it is suggested that officers send to the ship to which their command is detailed a list of the men and their present Naval Militia ratings, this list to be sent at as early a date as possible. The mail address of the ship will be "The Commanding Officer, U.S.S. —, care the Postmaster, New York city, N.Y." Naval Militia commanders are asked to forward to the Office of Naval Militia, Navy Department, for its files, a copy of the list in question.

MARINE CORPS OFFICERS.

The following is a list of officers of the Marine Corps who will be on duty at the New York mobilization and the ships upon which they will serve:

U.S.S. Arkansas—Capt. Louis M. Gulick and 2d Lieut. David S. Barry, jr.

U.S.S. Connecticut—Major Albertus W. Catlin and 2d Lieut. William W. McIlvain.

U.S.S. Delaware—Capt. Thomas H. Brown and 2d Lieut. William S. Harrison.

U.S.S. Florida—Capt. William C. Hardee and 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Fegan.

U.S.S. Georgia—Capt. William W. Low and 2d Lieut. Edward M. Reno.

U.S.S. Idaho—Capt. Gerard M. Kincaid and 2d Lieut. George K. Shuler.

U.S.S. Kansas—Capt. Macker Balb and 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Russell.

U.S.S. Louisiana—Capt. Arthur T. Marix and 2d Lieut. Frederick R. Hoyt.

U.S.S. Michigan—Capt. Richard B. Creevy and 1st Lieut. John Marston, 3d.

U.S.S. Minnesota—Capt. William H. Parker and 2d Lieut. Albert R. Sutherland.

U.S.S. Nebraska—Capt. Rush R. Wallace, jr., and 1st Lieut. Clayton B. Vogel.

U.S.S. New Hampshire—Capt. Eli T. Fryer and 2d Lieut. Harry L. Smith.

U.S.S. New Jersey—Capt. Frank F. Robards and 2d Lieut. Charles D. Barrett.

U.S.S. North Dakota—Capt. Hamilton D. South and 2d Lieut. Arthur S. Heffley.

U.S.S. Ohio—Capt. Richard S. Hooker.

U.S.S. Rhode Island—First Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews and 2d Lieut. Marion B. Humphrey.

U.S.S. South Carolina—First Lieut. Allen M. Sumner.

U.S.S. Tennessee—Capt. Frederic M. Wise.

U.S.S. Utah—Capt. James C. Breckinridge and 2d Lieut. William B. Sullivan.

U.S.S. Vermont—Capt. John H. A. Day and 2d Lieut. Edmond H. Morse.

U.S.S. Virginia—Capt. Lee B. Purcell and 2d Lieut. Frank L. Martin.

U.S.S. Wyoming—First Lieut. Fred D. Kilgore and 2d Lieut. Bernard F. Hickey.

STANDING OF SUBMARINES.

The following is a preliminary report on the standing of the submarine flotillas. The Pacific Flotilla has not yet engaged in its practice, as the new boats have not yet been placed in commission:

STANDING OF GROUPS.

Standing group, flotilla, commanding officer:

1. First Group, C-2, C-3, C-4 and C-5; Atlantic Flotilla; Lieut. J. T. G. Stapler.

2. Second Group, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1 and E-2; Atlantic Flotilla; Lieut. (J.G.) W. G. Child.

3. First Group, A-2, A-4, A-6 and A-7; Asiatic Flotilla; Lieut. (J.G.) E. D. McWhorter.

STANDING OF VESSELS.

Standing ship, commanding officer:

1. C-2, Ensign E. F. Cutts.

2. C-4, Lieut. J. T. G. Stapler.

3. D-2, Ensign R. A. Burg.

4. A-7, Ensign C. M. Yates.

5. A-2, Ensign J. M. Murray.

6. D-1, Ensign L. P. Warren.

7. E-1, Lieut. (J.G.) C. R. Hyatt.

8. A-6, Ensign J. C. Van de Carr.

9. D-3, Lieut. (J.G.) W. G. Child.

10. C-5, Ensign W. R. Carter.

11. A-4, Lieut. (J.G.) E. D. McWhorter.

12. C-3, Ensign J. W. Barnett, jr.

13. E-2, Ensign D. C. Laizure.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY Y.M.C.A.

Several changes in the employed force of the Brooklyn, N.Y., Branch, Y.M.C.A., have occurred during the summer. Mr. Reinhardt, who had been physical director for two years, accepted the position of director of physical training at Shady Side Academy, Pittsburgh, and was succeeded on Aug. 1, by Mr. Edward A. Osborne, physical director of the Y.M.C.A. at Lakewood, N.J., for several years. Mr. C. R. Rice, who for a year was secretary of the marine barracks, has become director of physical and educational work at the Army Y.M.C.A., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and has been succeeded at the barracks by Mr. W. W. Elder, who came from the Navy Association at Norfolk. Mr. H. A. Shaw, who has been associated with Mr. Holmes, will devote his entire time to the educational work, being succeeded by Mr. H. R. Davidson, who graduated from Eureka College in June. Mr. T. A. MacClenethen, a graduate of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., in the class of 1912, has been added to the force as an assistant secretary. Mr. E. H. Bell, who had held the position of steward since 1906, resigned on March 31 and was succeeded by Mr.

T. B. Armstrong, the steward of the Newport Navy Association and former member of the employed force for nearly five years before going to Newport. These new men will be pleased to form the acquaintance of the men of the Service, and the older members of the force will count it a pleasure to renew old friendships.

"Have you taken advantage of the gym classes yet?" asks the Semaphore, published by the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Branch of the Y.M.C.A. "If you haven't, you're missing a good time. Ask those who come about it and see what they say. We meet every Monday and Friday evening at 8:15, and on Saturdays at 5 o'clock. Just come and try it once and we're sure you'll 'get the habit.' Ninety minutes of exercise and fun! Come up and talk it over with the physical director anyway. Can you swim? If you enjoy a good swim here's the place. If you can't swim, we'll gladly teach you free. No man in the Service can afford to be a member of the 'Sinkers Club,' and we most cordially invite you to learn the art of swimming in our attractive pool, where the water is always fresh, at the right temperature, and an instructor always ready to help you. As in former years, athletic and aquatic contests will be held, when we hope to see new 'Brooklyn Navy' records made. If you want to get your name on one of the record boards it is none too soon to begin getting into shape at once. Plans are now being made for an Inter-Ship Basketball League, and an Inter-Ship Athletic and Aquatic Meet, to be held next month. Details will be found in a later edition of The Semaphore. Ship teams are always welcome to try their men out in our gym. Indoor baseball is one of the popular games, and we stand ready to form a league if a sufficient number of teams enroll. Talk it over with the men on your ship and then let us hear from you. Handball is a lively game, where one must be 'on the job' every minute. We have an excellent court and will welcome matches either between 'old timers' or beginners."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Charleston has been assigned to duty with the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

The U.S.S. Oneida was placed out of commission at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., on Sept. 26, 1912.

The U.S.S. Vestal has been ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., as soon as practicable after her stores are turned into store.

The U.S.S. Wabash has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., on Oct. 7, and upon arrival of the U.S.S. North Carolina at Boston after the mobilization at New York she has been ordered placed out of commission.

The Kearsarge has been assigned to duty with the Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

The Perry has been assigned to the Reserve Torpedo Group, Mare Island, and the Truxtun has been assigned to the First Group, Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

The U.S.S. Perry was placed in first reserve and the U.S.S. Truxtun in full commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on Oct. 1, 1912.

The U.S.S. Arethusa was placed in full service at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on Oct. 1, 1912.

The U.S. training ship Ranger, used as a public marine school for Boston, Mass., arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 27, from Madeira.

The German training ship Victoria Luise left Halifax, N.S., Sept. 30, for Newport, R.I.

The U.S.S. Saratoga has sailed from Shanghai for Manila, and the Cincinnati has left Fuchau for Hong Kong. The Department interprets both these movements as indicating preparations for the mobilization to be held in Manila Bay. The Maryland, with the Secretary of State on board, reached Honolulu Oct. 1.

The torpedoboot destroyer Jonett on a full-speed test in Narragansett Bay, R.I., Oct. 2, is credited with 32.8 knots an hour for two consecutive hours—conditions were favorable. The speed of the Jonett is claimed to be the best in the Navy, for this class of vessels. Her sister ship, the Jenkins, on the same test made 32.6 knots.

While the U.S.S. Nebraska, in company with the battleships Michigan, Idaho and Virginia, was engaged in a twenty-hour endurance test under forced draught Oct. 3, on the way from Narragansett Bay to the Rockland, Me., speed course, several boiler tubes were blown out, but no one was injured. The Nebraska returned to Newport. The accident, it is said, will not prevent her taking part in the review at New York. The repairs will be made by the engineer force.

The old wooden U.S.S. Nipsic, built in 1873-79, and now unfit for sea service, is to be sold to the highest bidder. She has been dismantled and housed over for some years at the navy yard at Bremerton, Wash. She has cruised in all parts of the world, mostly in the waters of the Pacific, and has rendered creditable service. She was caught in the great storm in Samoa, 1889, which wrecked the U.S.S. Trenton and Vandalia, and the Suedler, of the German navy, with great loss of life. She is a vessel 184 feet long, 35 feet beam, with a draft of 11 feet 10 inches.

Two twelve-oared crews of the mine laying cruiser San Francisco won the Havana and the Narragansett Bay cups in races over a two-mile straightaway course at Newport, R.I., Oct. 1, 1912. The other races for the boat crews of the Atlantic Fleet were called off after the death of Lieutenant Morrison, U.S.N., in the explosion in the destroyer Walke.

Boats' crews from the U.S.S. Louisiana won three of the six rowing races held in Narragansett Bay, R.I., Sept. 30, in the semi-annual regatta for boats from vessels of the Atlantic Fleet. The events won by the Louisiana were the three mile race for the Coffin Cup, twelve-oared regulation cutters with racing crews; the two mile race for the Pensacola Cup, twelve-oared cutters, and the two mile race for the Duncan Cup, twelve-oared cutters. The battleship Virginia won the two mile race for the Pensacola Cup for whale boats, six oared; the Delaware captured the two mile race for officers in twelve-oared cutters for the Jamestown Yacht Club Cup, and the Kansas won the two mile event for the San Pedro Cup.

"An instrument to detect an approaching cyclone at a distance of one hundred miles," says the New York Herald, "has been submitted to the Navy Department by the Rev. José Algue, head of the Weather Bureau of the Philippines. Father Algue has been nearly thirty years perfecting his 'barocyclometer.' He came to America recently, and while in Washington conferred with Capt. Joseph L. Jayne at the Naval Observatory regarding its adoption by the Navy. For many years Father Algue has been deeply interested in mercury weather instruments, and believes that they may be

made use of in many ways. His rules regarding approaching typhoons have been long followed by mariners in the Asiatic waters. Naval officers believe that the instrument will eventually become of the greatest value to vessels sailing the cyclone or typhoon zone."

The new steel dock at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, is completed, the cost being about \$250,000. It was commenced over a year ago, and is of the floating, self-docking type, in four sections. The length of the dock is 282 feet, width 110 feet outside and 90 feet inside; depth from deck to keel, 7 feet and 4.5 inches; height over all, 31 feet 6 inches; weight, 3,942,700 pounds; weight of steel, 3,393,519 pounds; the lifting capacity is 3,000 gross tons, and the dock will lift a ship 300 feet long and having 16 feet draft. It is entirely of American material and workmanship.

A pontoon built entirely of ferroconcrete is a novelty in ship construction which was launched recently at a shipyard at Irlam, England. The vessel measures 100 feet long by 28 feet beam, and although designed to carry heavy pumping engines and boiler plant is of slender construction, consisting of a lightly built frame enclosed by a shell only three inches thick. It is claimed that such a hull of concrete is not liable to fracture. Carl R. Loop, U.S. Deputy Consul General at London, reports that the Irlam pontoon is the first vessel designed with a series of perfectly independent watertight compartments approached only by hatches or manholes from the main deck. It is designed to be unsinkable by the effects of any collision. Along each side of the pontoon there are six independent tank-like compartments, and at each end there are two large compartments of similar construction between the compartments at either side. Thus the inner portion is surrounded by a series of sixteen watertight cells, all of which might be stripped off without imperiling the safety of the interior, which itself is subdivided into five similar watertight compartments. Had it been thought necessary the bottom could have been treated in the same manner, thus rendering the pontoon invulnerable from attack in every direction. The pontoon has three decks, one extending over all the watertight compartments, with openings over the boiler house and elsewhere as required. In addition to stores of various kinds, the vessel will carry about 100 tons of boiler and mechanical plant, forty tons of coal and approximately fifty tons of water ballast.

A Dover, England, despatch reports that fifteen officers and men of the British navy were drowned Oct. 4 by the sinking of the submarine B-2 after she had been cut in two by the Hamburg-American steamship Amerika off the coast of Kent. The commander of the little vessel, Lieut. Percy B. O'Brien, was among the victims, but his second in command, Lieut. Richard I. Pullenye, was the only survivor. He was found floating in the sea, too exhausted to say more when he was rescued than: "The submarine is cut in two. I went down a mile." This is the sixth disaster to British submarines, each of them involving the loss of from eleven to fifteen lives.

The commanding officer of the U.S.S. Glacier reports from Corinto that on Oct. 2 William McQuaid, chief boatswain's mate, died of a fractured spine as a result of injuries received while diving Sept. 29. McQuaid has been in the Service since 1899, and is a native of Canada, where his grandfather, Harry Daubney, now resides at Pictou, Ontario, Canada.

The commandant of the Naval Training Station on the Great Lakes, Illinois, has submitted the following report: "Referring to the unfortunate accident which resulted in the drowning of ten apprentice seamen and one chief petty officer, belonging to this station, on Sept. 15, 1912, I have the honor to report that Col. Robert M. Getty, 27th Inf., U.S.A., the commanding officer of Fort Sheridan, Ill., caused the beach for several miles on both sides of Fort Sheridan to be patrolled by men under his command, and as a result of this patrol several of the bodies were found by the Fort Sheridan patrol. Among the men who rendered conspicuous service in this connection I deem it proper to mention Pvt. Richard McGrath, Troop M, 15th Cav., who went into the water and swam some distance to get the bodies and tow them on shore, there being no boat available for such work at the time." The Navy Department conveyed to Col. Robert M. Getty, 27th Inf., U.S.A., and to the men under his command, and especially Pvt. Richard McGrath, Troop M, 15th Cav., U.S.A., its heartfelt appreciation of their valuable services.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Maryland, arrived at Honolulu, H.T., Oct. 1.

Lebanon, arrived at Tompkinsville, N.Y., Oct. 1.

Cincinnati, sailed from Fuchau, China, for Hongkong, China, Oct. 2.

Saratoga, sailed from Shanghai, China, for Manila, P.I., Oct. 2.

Caesar and Potomac, arrived at Charleston, S.C., Oct. 2.

Cleveland, sailed from Panama for Corinto, Nicaragua, Oct. 2.

Patuxent, Patapsco, Panther, Sylph, Stringham, Biddle and Bailey, arrived at the navy yard, New York, Oct. 2.

Sterling, sailed from Norfolk, Va., for New York, N.Y., Oct. 2.

Michigan, Virginia and Idaho, sailed from Newport, R.I., for Rockland, Maine, Oct. 2.

Bagley and Barney, arrived at the navy yard, New York, Oct. 3.

Cyclops, arrived at Rockland, Maine, Oct. 3.

Arethusa, sailed from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for Cape Henry, Va., Oct. 3.

Sterling, arrived at Tompkinsville Oct. 3.

Michigan and Virginia, arrived at Rockland, Maine, Oct. 3.

Caesar, sailed from Charleston for Tompkinsville Oct. 3.

Arethusa, sailed from Norfolk Navy Yard for Port Arthur, Texas, Oct. 3.

Abrenda, arrived at Olongapo, P.I., Oct. 4.

C-3, sailed from New York Navy Yard for sea tests Oct. 4.

G.O. 221, SEPT. 27, 1912, NAVY DEPT.

The following executive order is published for the information and guidance of the naval service:

PHILIP ANDREWS, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

Executive Order.

It is hereby ordered that the following named harbors, viz: Tortugas, Fla.; Great Harbor, Culebra; Guantanamo Naval Station, Cuba; Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; Guam; Subig Bay, Philippine Islands, and Kiska, Aleutian Islands, are not, and that they shall not be made subjects of entry for foreign vessels of commerce, and that said harbors shall not be visited by any commercial or privately owned vessel of foreign registry; nor by any foreign national vessel, except by spe-

cial authority of the United States Navy Department in each case.

The White House, Sept. 23, 1912. WILLIAM H. TAFT.

G.O. 222, SEPT. 27, 1912, NAVY DEPT.
Publishes the statute and regulations approved by the President Aug. 22, 1912, for the proper control, protection, and defense of the naval station, harbor and entrance channel at Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii.

G.O. 223, SEPT. 27, 1912, NAVY DEPT.
The following executive order is published for the information and guidance of the naval service.
PHILIP ANDREWS, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

Executive Order.
Executive order of July 25, 1903, which provides that enlisted men of the Navy regularly detailed by the commanding officer of a vessel as gun captains, except at secondary batteries, shall receive, in addition to the pay of their respective ratings, \$5 per month, is hereby extended to include enlisted men of the Marine Corps under the same conditions as are prescribed for enlisted men of the Navy.

The White House, Sept. 23, 1912. WILLIAM H. TAFT.

NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 27.—Comdr. B. B. McCormick detached navy yard, New York, Oct. 9, 1912; to Maryland as executive officer, Oct. 15, 1912.
Comdr. C. J. Lang detached Maryland; to command Pittsburgh.

Ensign L. E. Denfeld detached Virginia; to Arkansas.
Chief Btsn. A. R. Nickerson detached Nebraska; to Montana.
Chief Btsn. James Glass detached Montana; home, wait orders.

Btsn. T. F. Greene detached Fish Hawk; to Nebraska.

SEPT. 28.—Lieut. (J.G.) G. W. Bowdoy detached Alabama; to Naval Academy.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. W. Brown detached Rhode Island; to Naval Academy.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. F. Johnson detached New Jersey; to Naval Academy.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. H. J. Keppeler detached Montana; to Naval Academy.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. T. Beauregard detached Kentucky; to Naval Academy.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. C. Clayton detached Terry; to Naval Academy.

Lieut. (J.G.) P. H. McCrary detached Louisiana; to Naval Academy.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. A. Corwin detached Minnesota; to Naval Academy.

Med. Insp. E. P. Stone detached marine recruiting station; to Navy recruiting station, Denver, Colo.

Act. Asst. Surg. Oscar Hayes to marine recruiting station, Denver, Colo.

Act. Asst. Surg. C. K. Miller to Navy recruiting station, Newark, N.J., under instruction.

Act. Asst. Surg. R. W. Mendelson to Navy recruiting station, Des Moines, Iowa, under instruction.

Act. Asst. Surg. S. W. McEwan to Navy recruiting station, Cincinnati, Ohio, under instruction.

P. A. Paymr. Reginald Spear to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Asst. Paymr. E. H. Barber detached Bureau Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department; to Paducah.

Paymr. Clerk Samuel Mitchell appointed; to New Hampshire.

SEPT. 30.—Ensign A. M. Steckel to command Perry.

Chief Gun. Anthony McHugh detached Nebraska; home, wait orders.

Chief Gun. C. J. Miller detached South Carolina; to Nebraska.

Note.—Naval Constr. John F. Hanscom, retired, died Sept. 30, 1912, at Philadelphia, Pa.

OCT. 1.—Comdr. L. A. Bostwick detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 10, 1912; to South Carolina as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Ridgely detached Bureau of Navigation, Oct. 15, 1912; to Hydrographic Office, Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Littlefield detached Hydrographic Office, Oct. 15, 1912; to fitting out Henley and in command when commissioned.

Lieut. G. A. Beall, jr., detached War College; to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. W. E. Eberle orders Sept. 9, 1912, revoked; detached War College; to receiving ship, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. A. C. Wilhelm detached Petrel; home, wait orders.

Lieut. R. F. Dillen detached War College; to Petrel as executive officer and navigator.

Lieut. (J.G.) T. A. Symington detached command Perry; to command Truxtun.

Ensign H. T. Smith detached Perry; to Truxtun.

Med. Dir. H. G. Beyer to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Chief Gun. Stanley Danielak to naval magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., Oct. 10, 1912; to South Carolina.

Chief Gun. Oscar Borceson detached Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., Oct. 13, 1912; to South Carolina.

Chief Gun. Joseph Hill detached Maine; home, wait orders.

Gun. L. M. Wogart detached New Jersey; to Maine.

Gun. G. D. Stillson detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to New Jersey.

Paymr. Clerk C. L. Bahrendt appointed; to Culgoa.

Paymr. Clerk W. A. Gilman appointed; to Kearsarge.

Paymr. Clerk J. L. White appointed; to Maine.

OCT. 2.—Surg. W. B. Grove detached Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.; to Arkansas.

Act. Asst. Surg. C. H. Lowell appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy from Sept. 27, 1912.

Asst. Paymrs. H. G. Bowerfind, R. E. Lambert, C. C. Copp, L. A. Odlin and J. H. Colhoun commissioned assistant paymasters in the Navy from Sept. 20, 1912.

Note.—Rear Admiral Lucien Young died at New York Oct. 2, 1912.

Lieut. (J.G.) Donald P. Morrison, U.S.N., died on board the U.S.S. Walke at Newport, R.I., on Oct. 1, 1912.

OCT. 3.—Comdr. D. E. Dismukes detached Petrel; home, wait orders.

Comdr. W. H. G. Bullard detached San Francisco; to temporary duty Navy Department.

Lieut. J. H. Newton detached Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., Nov. 1, 1912; to navy yard, New York.

Lieut. D. M. Lebreton detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to Paducah as executive officer and navigator, Oct. 8, 1912.

Lieut. J. P. Lannon detached Paducah Oct. 8, 1912; to New Hampshire as ordnance officer.

Lieut. C. S. Kerrick to Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., Nov. 1, 1912.

Ensign W. B. Phillips detached Louisiana; to Terry.

Ensign Benjamin Perlman detached North Dakota; to Wyoming.

Ensign R. W. Holt detached Vermont; to Wyoming.

Ensign H. H. Little detached Michigan; to Wyoming.

Ensign H. P. Curley detached Idaho; to Wyoming.

Ensign W. H. Burts detached Idaho; to Wyoming.

Ensign A. B. Anderson detached Idaho; to Wyoming.

Ensigns H. A. Ward, L. R. Brown and Hamilton Harlow detached North Dakota; to Florida.

Asst. Surgs. W. E. Fenderson and D. C. Post commissioned assistant surgeons from Sept. 23, 1912.

Act. Asst. Surg. J. A. B. Sinclair appointed an acting assistant surgeon from Oct. 2, 1912.

Paymr. F. P. Sackett to navy yard, New York, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1912.

Asst. Paymr. J. P. Helm to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Asst. Paymr. D. P. Heath detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; to Eagle.

Asst. Paymrs. C. C. Copp, R. E. Lambert, H. G. Bowerfind and L. A. Odlin to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts for instruction.

Btsn. W. B. Meeter detached Georgia; continue treatment Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Mach. E. W. Abel to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Paymr. Clerk F. D. Foley appointment revoked.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

SEPT. 28.—Capt. W. L. Jolly detached U.S.S. South Carolina; to recruit depot, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. G. H. Osterhout to marine barracks, New York, upon arrival in the United States.

Second Lieut. F. S. N. Erskine to marine barracks, Boston, upon arrival in the United States.

Second Lieuts. J. Q. Adams and A. E. Simon to marine barracks, Philadelphia, upon arrival in the United States.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

SEPT. 25.—Third Lieutenant of Engineers Lukins ordered to the Manning for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. A. H. Bixby commissioned second lieutenant, as of May 2, 1912.

Capt. H. M. Broadbent commissioned senior captain, as of Sept. 12, 1912.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Proposals will be obtained for the sale of the cutter Rush, which was placed out of commission at Port Townsend, Wash., on Sept. 30.

The cutter Seneca reports, under date of Sept. 25, the removal of the wreck of a coal barge about midway between Montauk Point and the E.S. end of Block Island.

First Lieut. William J. Wheeler, commanding the cutter Mackinac, stationed at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., reports the rescue of an employee of the Country Club of that place from drowning by Seaman Hugh Cook on the evening of Sept. 25. The man was discovered clinging to an overturned canoe and well nigh exhausted.

First Lieutenant Ridgely, commanding the cutter Woodbury, stationed at Eastport, Maine, reports that on Sept. 22 the Woodbury went to the assistance of the schooner Sarah and Lucy, reported ashore and full of water off West Muddy Bay, Maine. The schooner was found much in need of assistance, and with the aid of a tug the Woodbury floated and towed her to Johnson's Bay.

The cutter Bear arrived at Nome, Alaska, Sept. 28.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, New Bedford, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown, San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSOGGIN—Capt. G. M. Daniels, Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Baltimore, Md.

ARCTIC—2d Lieut. R. R. Waesche, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger, Arctic cruise.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.

COLFAX—Station ship, Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson, New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble, At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr., San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate James R. Dunn, Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr., San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley, At New York.

ITACA—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, Or practice cruise.

MACULOCHE—Capt. J. I. Sill, Behring Sea patrol fleet.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher, New York.

MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry, Behring Sea patrol fleet.

MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake, Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte, Norfolk, Va.

PALMICO—Capt. H. M. Broadbent, Newbern, N.C.

RUSH—Capt. B. M. Chiswell, Juneau, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. G. Berry, Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf, Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—1st Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, Behring Sea patrol fleet.

THEFTIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran, Honolulu, H.T.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell, Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. R. O. Crisp, En route Juneau, Alaska.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, Galveston, Texas.

WINNIMMETT—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. F. X. Bowen, Boston, Mass.

WYONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey, At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West, Savannah, Ga.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 30, 1912.

Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Foster, jr., who are spending their honeymoon in the East, are stopping for several days at the New Willard, Washington, D.C., after which they will go to New York city for a short stay before returning to the post in time for the wedding of Mrs. Foster's sister, Miss Meredith Thomas, and Lieut. John O.K. Taussig, which will take place early in November.

Capt. J. B. H. Waring, Med. Corps, will leave for Hot Springs, S.D., to accompany a squadron of the 12th Cavalry on a practice march from that place to Fort Robinson, Neb. The 7th Infantry band gave a delightful concert Tuesday evening at the post hospital. A dance which was largely attended was given Tuesday night at the post gymnasium by the enlisted men.

Lieut. O. G. Pitz, 7th Inf., has arrived and has been assigned to quarters No. 6-A, Schofield Hall. Capt. A. W. Williams, Med. Corps, who is to relieve Capt. W. H. Moncrief, who goes to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty, will not arrive for six weeks. Major and Mrs. R. W. McClaughry are entertaining their son, Mr. Charles McClaughry, of Iowa.

Capt. and Mrs. George Washington Stuart gave a charming informal dancing party Monday evening in honor of Mrs. Stuart's brother, Mr. Merrill Partello, and Mr. Small, of Annapolis, Md. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Souldard Turner, Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph A. Hill, Lieut. and Mrs. G. L. McEntee, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr, Lieut. and Mrs. T. K. Spencer, Miss Katherine Lenihan, Miss Meredith Thomas, Miss Helen Phelps, Miss Elizabeth Abernathy, Miss Virginia Law, Miss Mary Duke, of Independence, Mo., Lieut. Eben Swift, Lieut. John O.K. Taussig, Lieut. Harry Gantz and Lieut. G. F. Waugh.

Midshipmen Partello and Small, guests for several days of Midshipman Partello's sister, Mrs. G. W. Stuart, and Captain Stuart, left Friday for Annapolis. Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Christian, of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and daughters, Miss Alice and Miss Frances, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Page F. Carter, at Kansas City, Mo. They are en route to Manila for three years' foreign service. They will sail from New York Oct. 5, placing their daughters in school at Antwerp. Captain Christian was a guest at the post during the past week.

Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles W. Littlefield, U.S.N., retired, of Kansas City, Mo., who have been abroad since early spring, are now, after a stay at Lucerne, spending some time at Venice, from whence they go to Geneva and to Paris, sailing from England for New York Oct. 20. Capt. and Mrs. Harry E. Knight will be at home for the winter at the Roxford, in Kansas City.

Lieut. J. C. Moore has returned from a short leave. Capt. A. B. Putnam, C.E., on duty at Little Rock, Ark., will come here Oct. 8 to take the test ride.

The swimming pool is in fine condition and Mr. C. R. Rice, physical director of the Army Y.M.C.A., will give instructions in swimming this winter to the members. The annual handicap tournament of the Golf Club will be held Oct. 5. The winner in this tournament will have his or her name inscribed on the handicap trophy and will receive a miniature cup. Capt. and Mrs. James W. Furlow have returned to the post after a week's stay at Excelsior Springs and Kansas City, Mo. Capt. Lanning Parsons, Q.M., has arrived here for duty.

Capt. T. H. Dillon, in command of Co. E, 2d Battalion of Engineers, has charge of the construction of the pontoon bridge which the company will put across the Missouri River the first of this week. It is the first time in nine years that an attempt has been made. The bridge, when completed, will be 900 feet in length. The river at this point has a very swift current and to overcome this triple anchors will be sunk into the river bed. Many

spectators are expected to attend. It will take only one day after the material has been collected.

Miss Bessie Bittman, guest for three months of her aunt, Mrs. Charles H. Barth, and Colonel Barth, at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., returned this week. Mr. Edward Tinker, jr., Pawhuska, Okla., guest of his son, Lieut. Edward Tinker, jr., has returned to his home. Mrs. Eugene D. Lytle and son, James, are guests of Major and Mrs. William Littenbrant, at Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. D. B. Sanger, 19th Inf., will have charge of the Basketball League, in which every organization at the post will take part. The 7th Infantry bowling team defeated the crack bowlers from the 19th Infantry Friday afternoon on the Y.M.C.A. alley, score 22-47, 21-31.

Capt. R. B. Going, 15th Cav., has arrived and will be at home at No. 3-C, Schofield Hall. Lieut. E. S. Hand, 15th Cav., will be in quarters No. 6-D, Schofield Hall. Lieut. C. J. Alder, 19th Inf., has arrived.

Mrs. W. W. Trimmer, of Salt Lake City, guest of her sister, Mrs. Orin Myer, and Captain Myer, left Monday for a visit in Chicago before returning to her home.

The horse quarantine, which has been in effect at the garrison since Sept. 9, was raised Wednesday morning at reveille. Dr. Griffin, who was sent by the War Department to Dodge City, Kas., to investigate the horse plague there, reported that the disease is caused by green forage or pasture poisoning and he does not believe it contagious. For two weeks no horses were allowed to enter or leave the post, with the exception of the detachment of the 15th Cavalry, which was at Westport when the order went into effect.

Another organization will arrive Oct. 1—Field Company 3, from Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Willis Uline and daughters, Misses Lou and Cynthia, of Denver, Colo., are guests of Mrs. Uline's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor. Lieut. Harold S. Naylor, of the Presidio of San Francisco, has arrived. Mrs. Naylor and children will join Lieutenant Naylor Nov. 1. Lieut. Martin F. Scanlon, 19th Inf., while riding Sunday was thrown from his mount and pitched into a tree, which broke the fall, although he sustained several severe bruises.

Lieut. S. W. Wood and Lieut. Edward Tinker were guests of friends in Kansas City for the week-end. Mrs. Herschel Tupes entertained informally Saturday for her guest, Mrs. W. F. Burnham. Lieut. Philip Mowry, 15th Cav., who is spending some time in Chester, Pa., will return about the middle of October.

The 2d Battalion, 7th Inf., in command of Major M. J. Lenihan, will go to Atchison, Kas., Oct. 4, to take part in the Corn Carnival at that place. There are now 2,700 men at the garrison.

The following officers have been placed on the library committee of the Army Service Schools: Lieut. Col. W. P. Burnham, Lieut. Col. R. B. Fuller, retired, Lieut. Donald W. Strong, Mrs. G. Hannah, wife of Captain Hannah, has returned to her home after several weeks' stay at St. John's Hospital, in the city. Mrs. A. B. Keyes, of California, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Englebert Ovenshine, at Fort Snelling, Minn., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Harold B. Fiske, en route to her home. Mrs. McMasters was hostess at a delightful tea Tuesday.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Sept. 30, 1912.

Mrs. Wood has happily recovered from an attack of tonsillitis. Miss Ada Sandford, house guest of Col. and Mrs. Wood for a month, has returned to her home in St. Louis. On Sunday of last week Lieut. and Mrs. Otis R. Cole were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury at tea. Lieut. and Mrs. Jesse M. Holmes entertained at dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Peek and Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury. Following the dinner the party enjoyed a theater party to see Ethel Barrymore in "The Twelve-Pound Look" at the Columbia Theater.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Farmer and children have returned from a ten days' motoring trip through Illinois. They visited with relatives en route. Lieut. Edward G. Taylor, 4th Inf., was the guest at luncheon of Capt. and Mrs. Earle W. Tanner at the Missouri Athletic Club on Thursday. Lieutenant Taylor is en route to Washington, D.C., to spend a two months' leave with his parents, Col. and Mrs. Sidney W. Taylor. Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury entertained at dinner on Friday in honor of the wedding anniversary of Col. and Mrs. Wood and the birthday anniversary of Col. Thomas W. Griffith. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Wood, Col. and Mrs. Griffith, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Capt. and Mrs. Farmer and Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes. After the dinner punch was served to officers and ladies who called to tender their best wishes. Among these were Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Rukke, Capt. and Mrs. Bryan, Capt. and Mrs. Wetherill, Capt. James Hanson, Captain Houle, Lieutenant Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. McAllister, Lieut. and Mrs. Place, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieutenant Peterson, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Lieut. John R. Starkey and his brother, Mdsn. James Starkey.

Miss Grace Quick is the house guest of her uncle and aunt, Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Rukke. Mdsn. James Starkey was the guest of his brother, Lieut. John R. Starkey, for the week-end. Midshipman Starkey was en route to Annapolis from his home in Roodhouse, Ill. Miss Ann Mellin arrived on Wednesday from her home in Bryn Mawr, Pa., to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Strong, and Dr. Strong. Mrs. John A. Kress, wife of Gen. John A. Kress, U.S.A., retired, of St. Louis, was hostess at a card party on Thursday complimentary to Mrs. Eames, wife of Capt. H. E. Eames, 10th Inf., who is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Smith, of St. Louis. From the post were Mrs. W. H. Peek, Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury and Mrs. Jesse M. Holmes.

Capt. and Mrs. Peek entertained at tea on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Captain Hanson, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller and Miss Grace Quick were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Place on Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Miller entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Place and Lieutenant Peterson. Col. and Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Griffith were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. D. C. Howard, Childs Howard and Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury. Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill entertained with a theater party on Saturday at the Schubert to see "The Blue Bird." Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Wood and Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury. Lieut. and Mrs. Place entertained at tea on Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Miller and Lieutenant Peterson. Mrs. F. C. Miller departed to-day for New York city, where she will spend a month as the guest of her father, Mr. C. F. Miller. Lieutenant Miller expects to join her in the latter part of the month.

The post baseball team defeated the Banner Buggy Company team, of St. Louis, in a game on the diamond at Mannon's Park on Saturday, the score being 14 to 4. The Yawitz Tailoring Company team, of St. Louis, was victorious in Sunday's game on the Jefferson Barracks diamond, defeating the post team with a score of 11 to 8.

The fourth monthly field and track meet took place on the athletic field here on Thursday afternoon. The 18th Recruit Company made the highest number of points, thirty. The 16th Company came in second with thirteen, the 27th made eleven, the 23d seven and the 15th three. The officers in charge were as follows: Referee and officer in charge, Lieutenant Colonel Griffith; judges at the finish, Captain Peek and Lieutenant Cole; inspectors and field judges, Captain Houle, Captain Quinlan and Lieutenant Peterson; timers, Lieutenants Miller and Holmes; starter, Lieutenant Starkey; clerk of the course, Lieutenant Taylor; announcer, Sergeant William Thompson; 23d Recruit Company; scorer and recorder, Sergt. Roelf Noteboom, 18th Recruit Company. Prizes were awarded to winners. The events and results follow: 1. Hundred-yard dash. First prize, \$2, to Private Conklin, 27th Company, 11 1-5 seconds; second prize, Sergeant Bailey, 27th Company, 12 3-5 seconds. 2. Quarter-mile run. First prize, Recruit Hinkle, 18th Company, one minute 1 4-5 seconds; second, Recruit Hard, 16th Company, 1 minute 4 3-5 seconds. 3. Putting shot. First, Recruit Mussel, 18th Company, 29 ft. 5 in.; second, Recruit McCarver, 18th Recruit Company, 29 ft. 4. Pole vault. First, Sergeant Wither, 18th Company, 8 ft. 6 in.; second, Private Seger, 16th Company, 7 ft. 10 in. 5. Throwing baseball for accuracy. First, Recruit Fisher, 23d Company; second, Recruit Briggs, 16th Company. 6. Shoe race. First, Recruit Krukan, 27th Company, 1 minute 2 2-5 seconds; second, Recruit Sumner, 18th Company, 1 minute 55 seconds. 7. Hammer throw. First, Sergeant Wither, 18th Company, 70 ft. 4 in.; second, Corporal Collins, 15th Company, 66 ft. 6 in. 8. Quarter-mile relay race. First prize, 18th Company, 52 seconds, \$5; second

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 3, 1912.

The Naval Academy began on Tuesday, Oct. 1, its sixty-eighth Academic year. The midshipmen of the First, Second and Third Classes, who had been on leave, reported on Monday, and all the student body went into study hours at 7:30 p.m. on Tuesday. Lieut. W. B. Howe, U.S.N., has reported for duty in the Department of Marine Engineering and Naval Construction, and Lieut. John T. G. Stapler, U.S.N., in the Department of Discipline. The advanced school of marine engineering was also opened. The following officers reported on Monday to take the post-graduate course: Lieut. H. G. Bowen, Seymour E. Holliday, J. S. Evans, P. H. Hammond, Bruce R. Ware, W. R. Furlong, Ensign H. B. Hird. The Academic Board met on Monday to pass on the recent re-examinations of midshipmen.

Seven hundred and forty-five midshipmen responded to roll-call on Oct. 2 when the Naval Academy reopened. This is the entire roster of the school except those who went to Porto Rico on their leaves and their ship in returning is tardy, and Midshipman Sterling, Second Class, who is in a hospital recovering from an operation on his nose. Three officers reported for duty on Tuesday—Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Berry, U.S.N., who was assigned as assistant to Comdr. W. C. Cole, U.S.N., in charge of buildings and grounds; Lieut. G. K. Davis, U.S.N., assigned to the department of physics and chemistry; and Lieut. Chester H. J. Keppeler, U.S.N., assigned to the department of marine engineering and naval construction.

Mdsn. Harold H. Hilton, of the Third Class, Naval Academy, has resigned. Mdsn. Marshall B. Arnold, of the same class, will be allowed to continue in this class, dropping one year behind his date. About a dozen other midshipmen who also had re-examinations passed the tests, and will go on with their classes—the Second and Third.

The death of Lieut. Donald P. Morrison, U.S.N., in the accident on the torpedo boat destroyer Walker at Newport on Tuesday caused much sorrow in Annapolis, where the young officer was well known and in which city he had married. Mrs. Morrison is the daughter of James M. Munroe, a leading lawyer of Annapolis. The news of the death of Lieutenant Morrison was sent to Mr. Munroe by telegraph and he hastened home to impart the sad intelligence. Mrs. Morrison, who has been here temporarily and was to join her husband in a week at Newport, had gone to Baltimore, and her father had to repair to that city to convey to her the information of the death of her husband. The Lieutenant is survived by an infant beside his widow.

The remains of Lieut. Donald P. Morrison, U.S.N., arrived here to-day, Thursday. Accompanying the body were Lieuts. John H. Towers and Laurence N. McNair, U.S.N. Lieutenant Morrison will be buried in the Naval Cemetery here to-morrow afternoon, with full military honors, Chaplain E. W. Scott, U.S.N., officiating.

The following Lieutenants have been ordered to the Naval Academy: G. H. Bowdley, A. W. Brown, E. F. Johnson, A. T. Beauregard, C. C. Slayton, P. H. McCrary and A. A. Corwin. Med. Insp. E. P. Stone has also received orders attaching him to the Academy.

Comdr. Archibald Davis, U.S.N., in charge of ships, has taken up his quarters on the Reina Mercedes, Naval Academy. Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Baer, U.S.N., have taken the flat in Gloucester Apartments, Annapolis, last year. Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Iglehart, U.S.N., Ensign and Mrs. Hird, U.S.N., have apartments in the same house. Lieut. and Mrs. Bruce R. Ware, U.S.N., and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Howe, U.S.N., and child are occupying a fine cottage on Weems' Creek, one mile from Annapolis. Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Ware are sisters. They expect to have with them Dr. and Mrs. Norris, of Baltimore, their parents, for the winter.

Mrs. Milligan, widow of the late Rear Admiral Milligan, U.S.N., and daughter, who have been spending the summer at Blue Ridge Summit, have returned to Annapolis. Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Baer, U.S.N., are at Carvel Hall, Annapolis. Prof. and Mrs. Paul Capron and their son have returned to Annapolis after having spent the summer in New England. Lieutenant Hall, U.S.N., has leased Mrs. J. Eugene Valk's house, Murray Hill, Annapolis. Lieuts. Clarence A. Richards and Edson C. Oak, U.S.N., have rented 191 Prince George street, opposite Carvel Hall. Miss Annie Iglehart, of this city, has joined her brother, Lieut. E. Berkeley Iglehart, U.S.N., retired, at Berkeley Springs. Mrs. Iglehart is on a visit to friends at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. William Bainbridge Hoff recently paid her son, Lieut. Comdr. A. Bainbridge Hoff, U.S.N., a brief visit. Prof. W. O. Stevens has returned from his vacation. Mrs. Morrison, wife of Instr. E. W. Morrison, is a patient at the Emergency Hospital here.

A successful operation was performed to-day upon Prof. C. V. Casacov for the purpose of rectifying a stomach trouble. Professor Casacov is the son-in-law of Commo. Theodore Porter, U.S.N., Chaplain H. H. Clark, U.S.N., is at the Naval Hospital here suffering from a severe attack of asthma and bronchitis.

Miss Williamson, daughter of Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., and the Misses Hall, granddaughters of Chief Engineer Williamson, have taken up their residence in Annapolis. Carvel Hall, a grandson of Admiral Williamson, is a student at College of the Holy Cross, this city.

Lieuts. Charles C. Slayton and Ari A. Corwin, U.S.N., have reported for duty at the Naval Academy. Lieut. R. Earle Fisher, 14th Cav., Mrs. Fisher and children, who have been spending the summer at Oakland, Md., left on Tuesday for Lieutenant Fisher's new post of duty at Fort Clark, Texas. Mrs. Fisher is a daughter of Mrs. Louis Gassaway, of Annapolis, and sister of Mr. L. D. Gassaway, cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis. Lieutenant Fisher has just relinquished the post of military instructor at St. John's College.

Mrs. John Gray will spend the winter in Washington with her sister, Mrs. Zane, wife of Rear Admiral Zane, U.S.N. Mrs. Karns, wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Karns, U.S.N., leaves Sunday morning with her family to join her husband at Media, Pa., where he is on duty.

Undaunted by the accident to the Army aviators who were working on Monday making flights in the air and spins on the water with their hydro-aeroplanes. It is quite an exhilarating sight to see the planes skimming the surface of the Severn at the rate of forty or fifty miles an hour. A new hydro-aeroplane has recently been added, making four here in all.

Lieutenant Yabu, of the Japanese Navy, who was here on Tuesday, is the first Japanese officer to take up aviation. He was greatly interested in the naval aviation camp here. No flights were made while he was in Annapolis.

Captain Takeuchi, naval attaché to the Japanese Legation at Washington, and Lieutenants Yabu and Kono, of the Japanese navy, paid a visit to the Naval Academy on Tuesday. They were entertained at luncheon by Superintendent Gibbons.

Under the rules of the Naval Academy midshipmen who are charged with serious offenses against discipline, such as smoking, are now placed under arrest and cannot leave their quarters. This has deprived the Navy team of two good players—"Big" Brown, who loves the weed too much, and Overesch. Brown has a week's suspension from the games and Overesch two. The test of a midshipman's right to play ball is also on the mental line. If he falls below the satisfactory mark in his studies he takes his leave of athletics in this branch of sport until he brings up his standing to the required tests.

An order, under date of Sept. 26, issued at the Naval Academy, gives the forms for saluting. It is only necessary for those on duty there to touch their caps in true military style. This is interpreted among the civilians to mean that "you needn't take your hats off to the ladies." The order informs all interested that they must face the flag at colors up and down morning and evening, and at the end of the ceremony give the military salute. It is the almost universal rule here for civilians to respect the colors at these ceremonies and to follow the military custom exactly.

The Reina Mercedes, one of the captures of the Spanish-American War, has arrived at the Naval Academy, brought here from the naval training station at Norfolk by the steamer Patuxent. The Mercedes was moored to the Santee's wharf. The captured ship is roofed over, out of active service, and will be used here as a station ship.

The brigantine Boxer is expected to arrive here in the course of a fortnight from Newport, R.I., and will be attached to the Naval Academy.

The candidates for admission to the Naval Academy, now

in Annapolis attending the naval preparatory schools here, have been given the use of a section of the parade ground of the marine quarters for the practice of football.

The six new cottages at the naval experiment station, opposite the Naval Academy, are finished and occupied. They were built to accommodate the relays of firemen who keep the furnaces at the station going. A regular lunch service plies between the Naval Academy and the experiment station. Besides the officers and employees who use the launches, a number of school children from the station who attend school in Annapolis are among the daily passengers.

A number of employees of the Naval Academy are now receiving checks from the Navy Department for gratuity holiday pay that had been withheld from them.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Oct. 1, 1912.

The football practice is the general attraction in the late afternoon and the squad always has a crowd of admiring spectators at hand. The charm of autumn at West Point is felt in the haze that hangs over the hills and river, veiling the changed tints of woods and meadows. Motoring, golf, and tennis take up considerable time and keep everybody well and happy after work hours are over. The card clubs will soon resume their meetings and the Reading Club begins work on Oct. 3.

A pretty dinner party was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman on Friday for Mrs. Jarman's mother, Mrs. Donald. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Colonel Echols and Capt. and Mrs. Bell. On the same evening Col. and Mrs. Holt entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, and Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond. Col. and Mrs. Bethel gave a dinner on Thursday for Gen. and Mrs. McCrea, Col. and Mrs. Tschappat, Capt. and Mrs. Bell. At the dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond on Wednesday the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery, Lieut. and Mrs. Avery. A pleasant evening was spent at bridge afterward, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu carrying off the prizes.

Mrs. Edgerton and Miss Gladys Edgerton were at West Point this week. Mrs. Robinson entertained Miss Edgerton for several days before she became Miss Fieberger's guest for the week-end. Mrs. Edgerton was the guest of Miss Newlands. Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson were dinner hosts on Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester, Miss Quevedo and Lieutenant Mathews. Col. and Mrs. Gordon and Col. and Mrs. Holt were entertained at dinner by Col. and Mrs. Bethel on Saturday. Lieut. Philip Gordon gave a jolly little party at his quarters in the bachelors' building, the housewarming being celebrated by one of Colonel Gordon's famous Welsh rabbits. Besides Col. and Mrs. Gordon there were present Lieut. and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan, Mrs. H. E. Mitchell and Lieutenant Oakes. Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer's guests are Mr. George Fearn and his daughter, Miss Irwin Fearn, of Mobile, Ala.

Mrs. McReynolds and Miss McConnell, of Dallas, Texas, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones. Miss Anne Rye, of Hartford, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Holt. Captain Pettis entertained at dinner at the Club on Friday for Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and Miss Watters, of New Orleans, and Col. and Mrs. Bethel. Miss Knowles, of Pensacola, Fla., is the guest of the Misses Townsley. Elsie Stuart started on Saturday for Charleston, N.C., where she will go to school this winter.

A cadet hop was held on Saturday evening; Mrs. Stuart received with Cadet Cophorne and there was quite a large attendance. After the hop Mrs. Clifford Jones entertained at the club for her two house guests, Mrs. McReynolds and Miss McConnell. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Greene, Mrs. Jones's parents, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan, Lieutenant Hobson. Mrs. Keefe gave a dinner on Saturday for Miss Townsley, Miss Helen Townsley, Miss Knowles, Cadets Devore, Lewis, H. B. Milligan and McBride.

Col. and Mrs. Sladen and Betsy and Jim are away for a couple of weeks' leave. Mrs. G. G. Bartlett's guest for the cadet hop was Miss Mary McKay, of New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Castle's guests at dinner on Sunday evening were Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond and Lieutenant McConnell. Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Greene, of Cleveland, Ohio, were guests of Major Ryan for a day. Mrs. Manchester gave a pretty little tea on Wednesday for Mmes. Holt, Castle, Gregory, Hammond, Rice and Johnson. Mrs. Hammond presided at the tea table.

Col. and Mrs. Harmon, guests of Lieutenant Lang and Mrs. Lang, their daughter, have left for Galveston, Texas, to visit Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Harmon. Lieutenant Curry's guests at dinner on Saturday were Mrs. Conovan and Miss Ethel Conovan, of Brooklyn. Mr. Ryan, wife of Major James A. Ryan, and her sister, Miss Tarleton, are expected at the post next Monday, having left England on Sept. 28. Mrs. H. R. Lemly, of Washington, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Parker.

At the preliminary meeting of the South End Auction Club last week Mmes. Alley, Cocheu and Boyd were elected to membership. The other ladies who compose this little Tuesday afternoon bridge club are Mmes. Fieberger, Robinson, Bethel, Dunwoody and Jarman. Mrs. Bethel was hostess for the first meeting. Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs's guest is Miss McDerm, of Louisville, an aunt of Mrs. Riggs. Mrs. William McCurdy, of St. Paul, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara for several days. The "T.T.S." meets this week with Mrs. J. S. Jones. Capt. and Mrs. McDonald's guest for the cadet hop was Miss Wilkerson, of Tacoma. Miss Dorothy Mills was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu.

Col. S. McGill, of the Chilean army, head of the military academy of Caracas, Venezuela, and Señor Sorrias visited West Point on Wednesday, and were entertained by Colonel Townsley and Lieutenant Curry. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer are away for a fortnight, making a visit to Mr. Mayer's mother. Lieutenant Morrison's guests for several days last week were his mother and his aunt, Mrs. Morrison. The Rev. Mr. Knox, chaplain of Columbia University, South Carolina, will deliver the sermon at the chapel next Sunday morning. Mrs. Burleson has been away, spending last week in New York.

Mrs. McCloskey and her niece, Miss Scully, were in New York for several days. Mrs. Henderson entertained on Tuesday afternoon with a pretty bridge party. The guests were Lieutenant Henderson's cousin, Miss Phinney. The guests were Mesdames Gordon, Riley, Williford, Burleson and E. De L. Smith. The prizes were won by Mrs. Riley and Mrs. Williford.

In the concert Friday evening, Sept. 27, at U.S.M.A. Detachment Field Artillery Hall, a rare treat was afforded the large audience in the person of Benjamin Abarbanell, the brilliant violinist of New York city. Mr. Abarbanell's superb technique and solid singing tone were a revelation, and he held the audience spellbound from the first note to the last. Grace Jackson, Soprano, and Ethel Watson Usher, pianist, proved artists of the first rank. Members of the battery, as well as many visitors from outside towns, enjoyed this musical concert and thought that it was the best that they had ever heard. Great applause was given the artists.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Sept. 29, 1912.

Mr. Comstock, of Chicago, visiting Major and Mrs. Shook for a week, left Sunday for Chicago. Capt. and Mrs. Wyke gave a dinner Monday for Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Misses Gladys and Hazel Van Deusen. Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel were entertained Monday at a dinner at the Albany Hotel by Mr. and Mrs. Sam Dutton, of Denver. During the dinner the guests, forty in number, formed a society for the purpose of fun and frolic at the carnival of the Mountain and Plain Festival which is to take place in Denver Oct. 15-18.

Mrs. Frissell, who has been ill for a week, was taken Monday to the hospital, where she is steadily improving. Tuesday morning at 11:40 a new recruit arrived in the post at the house of Lieut. Pat Stevens. He has been named Robert Mitchell Stevens. Wednesday evening Captains Cole and Juneman left for Trinidad, where they were judges at a first aid contest among the miners Thursday. Wednesday the

band, under charge of Lieutenant Mort, left for Greeley, where they participated in the fair being held at that place.

Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Major and Mrs. Ellis, Major and Mrs. Shook, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Lieut. and Mrs. Deans and the Misses Van Deusen attended the wedding of Miss Vida Gotthelf, of Denver, to Lieut. F. W. Boschen, 16th Inf., Wednesday evening. Major and Mrs. Shook entertained with a dinner Saturday for Miss Morrow, of Dallas, Texas, Miss Gelinas, of Montreal, Mr. Comstock, of Chicago, and Lieutenant McEnery. All adjourned to the hop. Major and Mrs. Ellis had a dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim, Capt. and Mrs. Sanford gave a dinner Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. Kinney, the Misses Low, Mr. Wallace and Mr. William Wallace, all of Denver. All attended the hop. During the hop Messrs. Winkler and Schlotter, of Denver, were guests of Major and Mrs. Shook, and Doctors Beere and Miller were guests of Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen. The hops for the season of 1913 were started with Lieutenants Mort and Blythe in charge.

Sunday morning Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel left for a hunting trip in the mountains near Radium and they expect to remain about a week. Lieut. and Mrs. Deans entertained the children of the post Sunday with a farewell dinner. Those present were Helen and Ruth Schoeffel, Virginia and Betty Shook, Louise and Peggy Nelson, Hazel Johnson, Jack Sanford, Pat Stevens, Alice Bernheim and Betty Butler.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Sept. 25, 1912.

Col. and Mrs. Bowen, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Miller and Miss Bowen dined with the Misses Jacks at their home in Monterey Sept. 8. Mrs. Lassiter, from Angel Island, was guest of honor, others at table being Messrs. William and Romie Jacks. Monday night was the scene of unusual activity at Del Monte, when a charity card party had been started by Mrs. Warner. Thirty-four tables were in use, two made up from the post, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Miller and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Barth playing at one and Colonel Bowen, Capt. and Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Lewis making up the second. A work box and handsome bridge set were won by Lieutenant Colonel Barth and Mrs. Lewis, respectively.

Captain Treuholtz has recovered from his recent illness and is on duty again. Last week he motored to San Francisco with Mrs. Treuholtz and Mrs. Lewis for a few days of theater and shopping. Lieutenants Hooper and Gillem, with a detachment of enlisted men, have recently spent a few days with the moving picture company lately established in Monterey. It will be very interesting for the regiment to see people they know in the films when they are thrown on the screen. Major R. H. Noble has reported for duty and is living at the Officers' Club. Misses Rose and Davis, guests of Major and Mrs. Rose for several weeks, left for their home in the South. Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Bittman, guest of her aunt, Mrs. Barth, has returned to her home in Leavenworth.

Dr. Sherwood, D.S., and Mrs. Sherwood have returned from station on the Mexican border. Mrs. Hathaway and her mother left last week. Mrs. Hathaway to join her husband on the border, and Mrs. Weir to return home. The evening of Sept. 11 saw several post people at the Wild West Show which has been so strenuously advertised. The performance, however, failed to meet the standard set by the posters and it was a disappointed party that stopped for refreshments at "the" restaurant in town. Included in it were Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey, Capt. and Mrs. Read, Captains Smedburg and Jordan and Lieut. and Mrs. Howard, Dr. Ford and Miss Pickering. Another party was made up of Lieut. and Mrs. Graecen and Lieut. and Mrs. Hoey. Capt. and Mrs. Hutton entertained at dinner last Tuesday for Major and Miss Hall, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Doyle. The Misses Jacks entertained at a beautiful bridge luncheon at Pebble Beach Lodge Sept. 14 for their guest, Mrs. Lassiter. Those from the post were Mesdames Barth and McCaskey. Some silver flower vases were won by Mrs. Charles McCaskey and Mrs. Krause, both of Pacific Grove.

Officers and enlisted men poured in to the post by every train for the two days preceding the 15th. The class for the School of Musketry is rather small this term. The officers here for instruction are Capt. H. O. Willard and Lieut. J. G. Winter, 5th Cav.; Lieuts. G. V. Packer and J. A. Ladd, 1st Inf.; Lieuts. F. A. Cook and G. M. Holloran, 2d Inf., all from Honolulu; Capt. George Steuenberg and Lieut. C. A. Seals, 25th Inf.; Lieuts. Richard Wetherill and Dr. W. C. T. Grubbs, 6th Inf.; Lieuts. Guy Kent and V. R. Bell, 1st Cav.; Lieuts. J. R. West and Eugene Robinson, 16th Inf.; Lieuts. H. G. Ball and F. K. R. Palmer, 20th Inf., and Lieuts. S. A. White and G. S. Gillis, 12th Inf.

Sept. 15 proved rather popular with the motorists. Capt. and Mrs. Read motored to Santa Cruz for the day with Lieut. and Mrs. Solélie, and Lieut. and Mrs. Hoey as guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Fuller drove out to the moving picture camp. Lieut. and Mrs. Read entertained at dinner the same evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Fuller and Lieut. and Mrs. Rivet. Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey gave a pretty little dinner last Sunday for Major and Miss Hall and Major Noble. Mrs. Kinnison and Master Henry Kinnison arrived Sunday and were guests of Col. and Mrs. Bowen for a few days. Captain Kinnison reported Tuesday and is settling in quarters No. 41. Miss Gladys Bowen returned from a week's visit with Col. and Mrs. W. W. Gray and Miss Gray in Palo Alto. The friends of Miss Stilwell made during her visit in the spring will be interested to know of her engagement, which has just been announced by her brother. Her fiancé is Mr. Stuart Wilder, of New York.

The heat for the past ten days has been most oppressive, the warmest weather California has experienced in many years. So recently returned from the tropics, the warmth has not been appreciated as it should. Parades are being held regularly these evening and still call forth the usual number of spectators. The Misut's Manual every morning, to music, has also aroused much interest among the post people.

Mrs. Barth entertained at a lovely bridge luncheon at her home Sept. 19, for Mrs. Lassiter and Miss Margaret Jacks. Other guests were Mesdames Bowen, Miller, Knabenshue, Baxter, Warner and Fonda. The prize-winners were Mrs. Knabenshue and Mrs. Fonda. The afternoon of the same day Mrs. Gragg gave a tea at her quaint Spanish home in Monterey for her daughter, Mrs. Costello, and her guest, Mrs. Sargent. The bridge party completed their game in time to attend and others from the post present at dinner the same evening. Friday evening the 12th Infantry were hosts at a reception and dance given at the Officers' Club to welcome the officers of the new School of Musketry. The club had been prettily and daintily decorated with palms, ferns and Japanese lanterns and the orchestra was almost hidden on the stage by a hedge of small pine trees. Many townspeople were present, both from Monterey and Pacific Grove, and the guests were received by Colonel Bowen, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Barth, Col. and Mrs. Bowen entertained at dinner before the dance for Miss Blanchard, from Stanford, who was visiting Miss Gladys Bowen over the week-end. The other guests were Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey and Lieutenants Phelps and Gillem. Capt. and Mrs. Knabenshue entertained at dinner the same evening for Mrs. Lassiter and Miss Margaret Jacks, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Barth, Capt. and Mrs. Read, Major Noble, Captains Jordan and Clinton.

Mrs. A. T. Smith arrived in the post on the evening train Friday, and was present for a short time at the reception later in the evening. Capt. and Mrs. Treuholtz have had as guests for several days Dr. and Mrs. Leiper and Mr. and Mrs. Brown. A pretty surprise bridge party was given last week to Mrs. Gillis on her birthday. The "surprise" included Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey, Capt. and Mrs. Treuholtz, Dr. and Mrs. Leiper, Mrs. Lewis and Captain Wright. Capt. and Mrs. Hutton entertained at dinner last Wednesday for Major Noble and Lieut. and Mrs. Fier.

Capt. and Mrs. McFeele entertained delightfully at supper Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Bowen, Capt. and Mrs. Read, Mrs. Learnmont, Miss Bowen, Captain Jordan and Lieutenants Gillem and Everts. Captain Jordan has been ordered to the Letterman General Hospital in San Francisco for observation and treatment. Lieut. and Mrs. Solélie have been to the city for several days, making the trip in their car. Dr. Ford has also been a recent visitor to San Francisco. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Doyle were hostesses last week at bridge for Lieut. and Mrs. Gillis, Mrs. Baxter, Major Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Wright and Lieut. and Mrs. Fuller. A jolly chafing-dish supper followed.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hoey entertained at a jolly little supper

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at their home Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Nalle and Lieutenants Phelps and Vestal.

Mrs. Warner was hostess at an informal bridge party at Pebble Beach Lodge Tuesday afternoon for Mrs. Lassiter and Miss Margaret Jacks. Her other guests included Messdames Miller, Barth, Merriman, Lewis, Howard and Miss Bowen from the post, and Mrs. Fonda, Miss Ames and Miss Warner. The fortunate prize-winners were Mrs. Barth, Mrs. Fonda and Miss Bowen. The swimming party Tuesday evening was a jolly affair, all stopping at the club for supper on their way home.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Sept. 28, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. James H. Bryson left Thursday for San Francisco to sail on the October transport for Honolulu for station. "Ladies' night" at the Artillery Club on Thursday was well attended. Cards and dancing entertained the guests, and a refreshing supper was served. Mrs. Leslie J. McNair entertained with a delightful dinner on Friday before the Infantry hop. Her guests were Major and Mrs. Horn, Mrs. Brewster and Captain McGrew. Mrs. Littenbrant has as her guest Mrs. Eugene D. Lysle, of Leavenworth, Kas. The Misses Littenbrant gave a jolly informal supper after the Infantry hop on Friday for the young people of the post.

On Saturday afternoon Earl and Manly Edwards, sons of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Edwards, had a joint birthday celebration. Earl is eleven and Manly seven, so their guests included nearly all the children in the post. Mrs. Schultz and Miss Haynes assisted Mrs. Edwards in entertaining. All kinds of games were played. Susanne Guilfoyle and Langdon Morton placed the ears nearest the bunny's head. Lucy Ord Kemper and John Wilson pinned them the farthest away, but all received pretty prizes. The table, decorated in red and gold, bore two large cakes. The favors were dolls for the girls and horns for the boys. The guests included Susanne Guilfoyle, Helen Cooper, Dorothy Walker, Roxy and John Wilson, Betty Meyer, Margaret Tompkins, Muriel Sievert, Matilda Baker, Mary Schultz, Kathryn Hamilton, Mary Kieffer, Lucy Ord Kemper, Walter Jones, Langdon Morton, Max and Earl Callaway, Theodore Meyer, Frank Armstrong, Wendell Elliott, Adna Hamilton and George Reid.

Mrs. Paul C. Raborg left on Saturday for Denver, where she expected to visit for a short time before joining Lieutenant Raborg at Fort Riley. Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence had as their guest last week Mr. McCoy, an old friend of Mrs. Lawrence's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peckham. Mr. McCoy was on his way to the Philippines, where he is interested in silver and gold mining. Mrs. C. Emory Hathaway has returned from San Francisco, and is packing her household effects to leave soon with her little son to join Lieutenant Hathaway at Douglas, Ariz. Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker with her mother, Mrs. Whitman, and her daughter, Dorothy, has gone to Douglas, as have Mrs. Holderness and Mrs. Chapin. Mrs. White has gone to Bisbee. Mrs. George F. Hamilton will leave with her children about Oct. 1 for Douglas. Captain Hamilton has secured a house and Mrs. Howard, whose husband is also with the 9th Cavalry, may also join them later. She is now at Los Angeles, Cal., with her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee.

Frank Armstrong was eight years old on Wednesday and celebrated with a fine birthday party. All the favorite games were played and there was a real fish pond from which each guest hooked a lovely souvenir. The table was decorated in pink, the cake and candles being of the same color. In the center of the table was a miniature lake, in which were fish and pond lilies and also a sail boat. At each place was a dainty little basket filled with candy and a pink snapper containing a funny little cap. The children invited were Dorothy Walker, Ruth Burt, Susanne Guilfoyle, Katherine Hamilton, Mary Schultz, Betty Meyer, Margaret Tompkins, Lowman Hathaway, Earl and Manly Edwards, Theodore Meyer, Edna Stone and Matilda Baker.

The Tuesday Bridge Club held the first meeting of the season with Mrs. John F. Guilfoyle. At the end of each month a prize is given to the member making the highest score during that time. There are players for two tables, four from the post and four from Cheyenne. The players were Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Guilfoyle, Mrs. Kieffer, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Read, Mrs. Hoyle and Miss Finley. On Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Rufus B. Clark gave an enjoyable bowling party at the 11th Infantry exchange for their niece, Miss Hallman, who is their house guest. Miss Williams and Captain McGrew won pretty prizes for the best bowling. A delicious supper followed at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Clark. The bowlers included Capt. and Mrs. Jordan, Miss Williams, Miss Rosalie Williams, Miss New, Miss Pickering, Miss Mason, Miss Hallman, Captain McGrew, Lieutenants Sherwood, Baylies, Collins, Sparks and Conley.

Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. E. R. Wilson, was a year old on Thursday, and with the assistance of her mother gave a beautiful birthday party, to which fifteen of her little friends were invited. The guests were all seated on high chairs at a large table, where very light refreshments were served. Miss Elizabeth was the recipient of many very pretty presents from her little friends, and although they were rather young for games the guests enjoyed the birthday party thoroughly. Miss Elizabeth and her mother were assisted by her brothers, Roxy and John, and Miss Susanne Guilfoyle and Lowman Hathaway. Others invited were Frances Sloan, Dannie Tompkins, Sarah Wescott, Eleanor Cutrer, Julia and Billie Reno, Jennie Van Horn, Marshall Wiedensaul, Maureen and James Smith, Susan Noble, Joe and Eunice Barzynski.

Mrs. Pickering and Mrs. Wilson, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Reardon, were guests of honor at a card party given by Capt. and Mrs. George M. Holley on Thursday evening. There were players for twelve tables, bridge and five

hundred being played. Mrs. Masi and Major Baker made high scores at bridge and Mrs. Pickering and Captain Wescott were low. At five hundred Mrs. Morton and Captain Armstrong were high, Mrs. Wiedensaul and Lieutenant Baade making the low scores.

Capt. and Mrs. Rufus B. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. Emile V. Cutrer, Miss Hallman (Mrs. Clark's niece), and Captain McGrew formed a camping party two pleasant days last week at "The Meadows," one of Governor Carey's ranches. Mrs. James H. Van Horn, with little Jimmie, will leave next Thursday for Fort Leavenworth, where Lieutenant Van Horn is attending the Signal School. Mrs. Wiedensaul, guest of her sister, Mrs. Van Horn, will leave with her little boy for her home in New York on Wednesday.

On Friday evening the first meeting of the season of the Regimental Card Club was held at the Infantry Club. Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Baade and Miss Davis being hostesses. There were players for five tables of bridge, at which game Mrs. Clark and Lieutenant Reardon won the head prizes, Miss Davis and Lieutenant Lackland making the low scores. At five hundred Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Williams were awarded the prizes. The other members present were Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Miss Pickering, Miss Williams, Miss Rosalie Williams, Lieutenant Baade, Captain Clark, Major and Mrs. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer, Capt. and Mrs. Holley, Captain Morton, Dr. and Mrs. Wing, Captain Kemper, Miss Mason, Lieutenant McAdams, Captain McGrew, Mrs. Reardon, Capt. and Mrs. Wescott, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Fithian, Lieutenants Elsie, Wadsworth and Poole.

Major Littenbrant, 9th Cav., returned from Arizona on Friday and will leave shortly for Fort Riley. Col. and Mrs. Alexander B. Dyer leave for Fresno, Cal., to-day. Colonel Dyer has a four months' leave, during which time he will build a home at Fresno and return here at the expiration of his leave and remain for a short time before retiring. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank A. Sloan are giving a reception this evening complimentary to Miss Keenan, Mrs. Sloan's sister, and Mrs. Moller, a guest in the post.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 25, 1912.

P.A. Surg. C. W. O. Bunker detached from the hospital here, is to sail for Guam Oct. 5, while Mrs. Bunker is to depart on Oct. 3 for the East, to spend some four or five months on a visit to relatives before joining P.A. Surgeon Bunker at Guam. P.A. Surg. James S. Woodward is also to sail on the October transport, going to the Asiatic Station, while P.A. Surg. Herbert L. Kelley is to proceed to New York for duty. P.A. Surg. L. C. Whiteside is to come here from the Boston Navy Yard, while P.A. Surg. H. W. Cole will fill the other vacancy at the hospital. No information has been received regarding the officer who will relieve Dr. Kelley.

Miss Anna Peters and her mother came up last Thursday to attend the hop given by the officers. Miss Mary Miller, of San Francisco, attended the affair as house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. James V. Kauffman. Major Cheney, of San Francisco, was one of the few Army officers present.

Mrs. Frank M. Bennett entertained at a pretty luncheon aboard the South Dakota on Friday. The band played on deck, adding to the pleasure of the guests, among whom were Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Lucy and Mrs. Ashe, all of San Francisco, Mrs. Ralph R. Stewart, Mrs. Frances B. Gatewood, Mrs. Porterfield, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Keuren entertained at dinner one night last week for Chaplain and Mrs. Carroll Q. Wright, Mrs. E. P. Moulton and Lieut. Ernest A. Stewart, Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. Van Keuren's mother, has been spending the greater part of the last year in Southern California, but has now taken a house at 720 Napa street, where she and her young son will spend the winter.

Mrs. Thomas L. Sill and her son, Louis Sill, returned to their home in Berkeley Friday, after a couple of days' visit here with P.A. Surg. and Mrs. C. W. O. Bunker. Mdsn. Hamilton Bryan, Bates and Walton have left for Annapolis, after visiting relatives in San Francisco for the last month or two. Mr. Robert McMillan has joined her husband, Captain McMillan, in Virginia, after spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Blakeman, in San Francisco. Among affairs in her honor before her departure were a luncheon given by Mrs. Alexander Keyes and a theater party by Mrs. Silas Palmer. Mrs. Carl Gamburg-Andersen left on Saturday for Portland to join her parents, who are on a visit there. She will be away for a couple of weeks at least. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens entertained at dinner a few evenings ago when their guests included Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph B. Stewart, Miss Mildred Lansing, of San Francisco, Miss Owens, Mdsn. Beresford Waller and W. A. J. Peters, jr., of Seattle. Miss Lansing, guest of her aunt, Mrs. Owens, has returned to San Francisco. Mrs. Haldimant P. Young has returned from an extended visit in the East and has joined Major Young at the Hotel Richelieu in San Francisco. Mrs. Joseph Bancroft has left for her home in the East, after a visit to the coast, where she came to meet her brother, Captain Howard, upon his return from the Philippines. Lieut. Stewart W. Calkins arrived here a few days ago for examination for promotion to the rank of senior lieutenant. He has been on recruiting duty at Salt Lake City.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln, a few evenings ago gave a pretty dinner for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley, Lieut. and Mrs. Fernando L. Reichmuth, Lieut. and Mrs. Merlyn G. Cook, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Samuel Gordon and Ensign and Mrs. J. J. Manning. Mrs. Herbert L. Kelley entertained informally at cards to meet Mrs. Brown, wife of P.A. Surg. Earl B. Brown, retired, of Los Angeles. Lieut. and Mrs. Harold N. Naylor left last Sunday for Fort Leavenworth, where the Lieutenant has been ordered for duty. Mrs. Naylor has been visiting her brother, Lieutenant Simpson, at the Presidio.

Capt. and Mrs. Richard M. Cutts are expected here tomorrow for a ten days' stay before proceeding to Honolulu for station. It is several years since they left Mare Island to go East. Mrs. Emily Cutts, Captain Cutts's mother, has made her home at Mare Island for many years, and it was here that his boyhood was spent.

The extensive repairs on the naval auxiliary Buffalo will be completed Sept. 30. It is generally believed that she will be despatched to Corinto to join the ships now patrolling Central American waters. The collier Saturn has been lying at California City for the last week and is under orders to sail tomorrow for Corinto, taking down a large cargo of coal and forty tons of stores for the ships of the Pacific Fleet. She will pass the Justin on her way South, the latter having sailed from Corinto a few days ago for this yard.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Oct. 3, 1912.

Miss Grosvenor's School re-opened on Sept. 23 with a good attendance. Three children from Fort Wood are attending the school this year, the children of Capt. Elmer J. Wallace, Lieut. Walter C. Jones and Dr. James B. Pascoe. The Fort Wood boat makes a special trip to Governors Island every morning to bring them to the school, which proves a great convenience.

Col. George R. Cecil, Mrs. Cecil and the Misses Cecil left Fort Jay last week for Detroit, Mich., where they will make their home. Colonel Cecil had been seriously ill for some time before leaving, but he had improved a great deal in the last week or two, and it is confidently believed that his entire recovery will soon be assured.

Col. John S. Mallory has assumed command of the regiment and is staying with Capt. John F. Madden pending the furnishing of his quarters. Mrs. Mallory came on from Washington last week and is visiting Mrs. Edmund B. Smith. Miss Adele Powell, of Washington, was also a guest last week of Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Leonard Wood dined on Wednesday with Mrs. Birnie. The bachelor officers gave an informal dance at their mess on the evening of Sept. 27. Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles is a guest of his daughter, Mrs. Samuel Reber.

A number of changes are taking place in the staff quarters. A general assignment of quarters has been made, in compliance with which the commanding general's aids will have to occupy the houses in the Generals' Row nearest to his

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quarters. Col. and Mrs. William A. Mann have moved into quarters No. 21, Colonels' Row. Col. W. C. Rafferty and John A. Hull have moved to the Colonels' Row and Col. and Mrs. W. G. Haan have arrived this week and are occupying the quarters formerly occupied by Colonel Hull. Col. William A. Simpson has also arrived and is settled in the Adjutant General's quarters in the Colonels' Row, and Major and Mrs. Frank W. Coe have also arrived. Capt. John E. Woodward, who has been appointed an aide-de-camp, will have quarters No. 4, Generals' Row, Major Heiner taking the house formerly occupied by Colonel Mann.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas W. Darrah and family have arrived. Capt. and Mrs. Frank B. Hawkins having just left for Fort Leavenworth. Contract Dental Surg. James B. Feely is at Fort Jay.

The band, which has been at Forts Niagara and Porter, is due to return this week. It will be welcomed back after a long absence, although the drum and bugle corps has done excellent work in the interim.

Col. and Mrs. L. Mervin Maus have been for two weeks in Washington, where Colonel Maus has been a delegate to the International Hygienic Congress. Capt. and Mrs. Edgar A. Fry and family, who have been with Col. and Mrs. Maus during much of the summer, have left for Vancouver. Col. and Mrs. M. F. Harmon visited on the post last week en route to Fort Crockett, Galveston, to visit their son, Lieut. Kenneth B. Harmon. Mrs. Louis Brechemin was a guest of Mrs. W. A. Mann this week.

Dr. William Day Herbert left Fort Jay about Sept. 20 for the Medical School, Washington. The announcement of his marriage to Miss Maude Rue Smith at York, Pa., on Sept. 23, has been received. Dr. and Mrs. Herbert will make their home in Washington.

Col. and Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum have left for Havana, where Colonel Slocum has assumed his post as Military Attaché. The officers of the Southern Artillery District came to Governors Island on Monday, Sept. 23, to make their official call upon the commanding general of the division.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Sept. 30, 1912.

The troops on this post are busily engaged in field instruction work, preparatory to their field maneuvers during October. All the companies have finished their small-arms practice. Mrs. Robert Bottoms, wife of Major Bottoms, C.A.C., has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce. Major Bottoms is ordered to the Philippines and leaves about Oct. 5.

Mrs. Hasbrouck, mother of Captain Hasbrouck, has been staying at the McLearys during the stay of her son on this post. The mine planter J. M. Schofield is at our post in charge of Capt. A. Hasbrouck. The Captain has been giving a party to the officers of the mine command aboard the planter. Miss Weber and Miss Leland have been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. McLeary.

Mrs. Abernethy, wife of Major Abernethy, has joined her husband at this post and started housekeeping in quarters No. 13. Mrs. Abernethy has been visiting friends in Washington. Capt. A. J. Cooper has taken up quarters in No. 9.

Captain Casad, Lieutenants Wilhelm and Gray were detailed as umpires at the rifle match at Sea Girt. Captain Casad, since his return, has gone to Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D.C. Reports have it that he is getting along very well. Lieut. Rodney Smith is expected to arrive during the next few days. He has been on sick leave since his relief from the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. He is assigned to the 13th Company.

Friends on the post of former Lieut. Martin H. Ray, received announcements of his marriage to Miss West, of New York city. He was formerly in the Coast Artillery and is a graduate of West Point, class of 1910. Miss Navarro, of Key West, Fla., has been spending the month here on the post with Capt. and Mrs. Brinton. Chaplain and Mrs. Yates leave Tuesday for several weeks' visit at Baltimore and points South. Miss Navarro attended a luncheon and theater party in New York city on Saturday.

Lieut. Thomas S. Bridges, 6th U.S. Inf., that just returned to the States from the islands, is visiting in the vicinity and West Point. He is making his headquarters at the Hotel Astor. Mrs. Barroll, visiting her son in Washington, D.C., is expected home next week. Mrs. Casad entertained as a week-end guest Mrs. McLaughlin, of New York city. The members of the officers' mess entertained at dinner at the club for Lieut. and Mrs. Wilhelm, Mrs. McLaughlin and Mrs. Casad, Sept. 23.

Lieutenants Gray and Goodier gave a dinner to friends at the club on Sept. 16. Lieut. W. W. Vautsmeier was the guest of University of Illinois classmates on Sept. 21 in New York city.

Mr. Taylor, director at the Y.M.C.A., who has been recently married, spent his honeymoon traveling in England, Scotland, France, Germany, Switzerland and Spain. Upon returning recently he and his bride were royally welcomed by a shower party at the Y.M.C.A., at which he and his bride were presented with some beautiful gifts in silver. Miss Brinton, of Philadelphia, sister of Captain Brinton, has been visiting on the post recently.

The Harvey Brown is making its regular trips to New York city and back on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It leaves at 10 a.m. and returns from New York at 6 p.m.

Mrs. Orrison, of Virginia, who spent the summer at the home of Dr. and Mrs. French, returned to her home last Saturday, to remain until the holidays. Lieut. W. W. Vautsmeier returned from a ten days' leave Sept. 18.

The baseball season is drawing to a close. At the present time the 76th and 136th Companies, C.A.C., are tied for first place in the standing of the post league. Considerable enthusiasm is aroused as to which team will win the cup and championship.

Lieutenant Geiger, Signal Corps, who has been passing through the post, en route from Hammondsport, N.Y., to Washington, D.C., stopped at the Abernethys. Mrs. Borton has been entertaining several New York friends during the



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past fortnight. Lieutenant Goodier left on his map making detail Sept. 23.

Lieutenant McLeary and Captain Cooper each gave a dinner in honor of Captain Hasbrouck during the stay of the mine planter. Perhaps one of the largest events of the month was the brick house party given in honor of Colonel Birnie on the night of Sept. 19. The party began with an excellent eight-course dinner, at which twenty-six persons were present. That the dinner was so extraordinarily commendable was due to the efforts of Captain McCaughey who had it in charge. Those present were Colonel Birnie, Miss Birnie, Col. and Mrs. Babbitt, Major and Mrs. Hoffer, Capt. and Mrs. Hatch, Capt. and Mrs. McCaughey, Captains Rutherford and Burns, Miss Horney, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas, Lieut. and Mrs. Bane, Lieutenants Smith and McIntosh, Miss Delta Tegner Smith, Miss Marion Tegner Smith, Lieutenants Stere and Eaton, Miss Healey, Lieutenants Ahern, Pillans and Donati. Music was furnished by an excellent orchestra from Seabright, N.J. After dinner the guests adjourned to the parlors, where dancing and bridge were indulged in after the reception. The people of Fort Hancock here enjoyed a fine evening and a party that they will long remember. All the latest dances were given a tryout.

Colonel Birnie leaves for Washington, D.C., where he has been detailed as Acting Chief of Ordnance. Lieutenant Commander Jackson, U.S.N., of Washington, D.C., while on the post witnessed the plate test at the proving grounds.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Sept. 28, 1912.

The marines from Mare Island carried off a large share of the honors, all of the money, the gold medal and a number of bronze medals at the three days' interpost competitive rifle practice between men from the marine stations at Mare Island, Honolulu and Puget Sound. The Pacific Division matches, held on the new marine rifle range, south of Port Orchard, closed Thursday afternoon, but the officers and men did not return to the yard until late Friday afternoon. First Lieut. L. W. T. Waller was in charge of the Mare Island team of ten men and Capt. Douglas C. McDougal in charge of the men from Pearl Harbor Station at Honolulu. The team from Mare Island broke the interpost record with a score of 2,743, which is eighteen points higher than any score ever made at an interpost meet. Their success was due to the fact that at least four of the six men who contested were old timers and had taken part in the national contests. This team won the cash prize of \$90. Corporal Presley, of Mare Island, carried off the gold medal and Sergeant Bauer, of Puget Sound Yard, won the silver medal. The meet was principally for the purpose of individual competition and was held simultaneously with all the teams on the East coast from Portsmouth, N.H., to Pensacola, meeting at Winthrop, Md. This year was the first that a Pacific coast division match was held, and the new marine rifle range, eight miles south of Port Orchard, has been acquired especially for such a purpose. The practice was with Springfield rifles under slow, rapid and skirmish firing from a distance of from 200 to 600 yards. Fourteen medals were awarded, four to Puget Sound Yard, four to Honolulu and six to Mare Island. The men holding the highest record were Corporal Presley, Sergeant Hagen and Corporal Nordstrom, of Mare Island, and Sergeant Bauer, of Puget Sound. Whether any of these men will go East to take part in the national match which will be held at Winthrop, Md., about Oct. 2 and 3, is doubtful and the Department has been wired for instructions. Sergeant Hagen, one of the men holding the highest record, is physical instructor at Mare Island Barracks and cannot well be spared from his duties. Capt. C. H. Lyman, of the local barracks was executive officer of the field at the recent meet and has charge of the whole affair. Captain McDougal and Lieutenant Waller leave to-day with their men for Mare Island, and the men from Honolulu will leave on the October transport for their station. The weather during the contest was ideal and the men were delighted with Puget Sound and their trip.

W. E. Thorsen, chief yeoman on the Philadelphia, has been appointed pay clerk to Paym. E. R. Wilson on the South Dakota. Thorsen will be remembered by many as the Philadelphia's baseball pitcher. The football season is opening at the navy yard and a new team is being organized from the Pacific Reserve Fleet, which has some excellent material from which to choose. George A. Alexander, executive officer on the receiving ship, will be manager of the team with A. S. Freedman, the popular manager of the last two seasons, as assistant. Ensigns Hulen and Donavin will coach the team and the receiving ship will be the headquarters. The team is fortunate in having this year again Halligan, who is undoubtedly the finest fullback on the coast. The other old players of last season who will be on the team again are Reid, Carpenter, Beach, Ogilvie and Holbrook. Victor Zednik, manager of athletics at the State University, visited the yard Saturday and arranged for a game with the Navy team which will be played some time prior to Oct. 19.

The gun shed for field pieces is under construction near the new marine barracks. New rugs have just been received for the reading room of the marines in the new barracks. The new foundry at the yard was completed Tuesday. William Conannon, of San Francisco, contractor. Contract price \$150,000. The Erickson Construction Company has just finished its contract at the navy magazine for two magazine buildings, including fixed ammunition store house and magazine building.

Ensign C. C. Thomas, formerly of the Independence, at Mare Island, reported the first of the week for duty on the West Virginia.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ALLEN.—Born at the Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., on Sept. 25, 1912, a son to the wife of Lieut. B. C. Allen, U.S.N., and the daughter of Rear Admiral Meritz, U.S.N.

CRYSTAL.—Born at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Sept. 30, 1912, a son, Thomas Leslie Crystal, jr., to Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas L. Crystal, 5th U.S. Inf.

EDWARDS.—Born Sept. 27, 1912, to the wife of Capt. Lynn S. Edwards, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Delaware Hospital, Wilmington, Del., a son.

JEWELL.—Born at Junction City, Kas., Sept. 25, 1912, a daughter, to the wife of Vetn. Charles H. Jewell, 5th U.S. Field Art.

LEYS.—Born at Newport, R.I., on Sept. 27, 1912, to Surg. J. F. Leys, U.S.N., and Mrs. Leys, a daughter, Martha Francesca Leys.

LOW.—Born at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 24, 1912, to Capt. William W. Low, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Low, a son.

POWERS.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 28, 1912, to the wife of Lieut. W. C. Powers, jr., U.S.M.C., a son, Bennet Gordon.

STEVENS.—Born at Fort Logan, Colo., Sept. 24, 1912, a son, Robert Mitchell, to 1st Lieut. Pat M. Stevens, Inf., U.S.A., and wife.

WOLF.—Born at Canton, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1912, to Lieut. H. H. Wolf, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Wolf, a daughter.

MARRIED.

BAKER.—Cronin.—Miss Sarah Cronin, youngest daughter of Ord. Sergt. James Cronin, U.S.A., retired, to Mr. Harry S.

Baker, of Columbus, at Columbus, Ohio, on Aug. 13, 1912, by the Rev. Mr. Burns. They will make their home in Columbus.

BOSCHEN-GOTTHELF.—At Denver, Colo., Sept. 25, 1912, Lieut. Frederick W. Bosch, 16th U.S. Inf., and Miss Vida Gotthelf.

BRANDER-HESS.—At New York city, Sept. 28, 1912, Mr. Thomas W. Brander, brother of Chaplain William W. Brander, U.S.A., to Miss Marie Irene Hess.

CLARK-NICHOLSON.—At Oakland, Cal., Sept. 17, 1912, Leon A. Clark and Miss Viva Nicholson, sister of Mrs. Metcalf, wife of former Secretary of the Navy Victor H. Metcalf, and of Paym. Rishworth Nicholson, U.S.N.

DENTON-PEACHY.—At Washington, D.C., Sept. 28, 1912, Mr. Hal Pomeroy Denton and Miss Elizabeth Russell Peachy, sister of Mrs. Frank E. Beatty, wife of Rear Admiral Beatty, U.S.N.

HINCKLEY-KING.—At Georgetown, D.C., Oct. 2, 1912, Ensign Robert M. Hinckley, U.S.N., and Miss Marian Edmonston King.

HUBERT-SMITH.—At York, Pa., Sept. 23, 1912, William Day Hubert, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Maude Rue Smith, daughter of the Rev. A. Livingston Smith.

JONES-CHROSNIAK.—At Saint Adelbert's Catholic Church, Gaultier and Charles streets, St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 25, 1912, Miss Sophia Chrosniak to Sergt. Major Edwin L. Jones, 28th U.S. Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn.

LAUBACH-BERCAW.—At Easton, Pa., Sept. 25, 1912, Lieut. James H. Laubach, 19th U.S. Inf., and Miss Edith Louise Dampman Bercaw.

ROUDIEZ-HORAN.—At Fort Gibbon, Alaska, Oct. 2, 1912, Major Leon S. Roudiez, 30th U.S. Inf., and Miss Lulu Gray Horan.

SAMPSON-WILCOX.—At Providence, R.I., Oct. 1, 1912, Ensign Ralph E. Sampson, U.S.N., and Miss Nydia A. Wilcox.

SCOFIELD-GOULD.—At South Clinton, Conn., Oct. 2, 1912, Dr. Walter L. Scofield, son of the late Med. Dir. Walter K. Scofield, U.S.N., to Miss Frances Gould.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—Died at Newnan, Ga., Sept. 27, 1912, Dr. John Pepper Atkinson, son of the late Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, and eldest brother of Mrs. George F. Baltzell, wife of Captain Baltzell, 5th U.S. Inf., Mrs. A. Mitchell, wife of Captain Mitchell, 5th U.S. Inf., and of Lieut. Bert M. Atkinson, 5th U.S. Inf.

AVERY.—Died at New York city, N.Y., Oct. 1, 1912, Brevet Major Gen. Robert Avery, U.S.V., colonel U.S.A., retired.

CARSON.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 29, 1912, Capt. John M. Carson, U.S.V., father of Lieut. Col. John M. Carson, jr., Q.M., U.S.A.

GIBSON.—Died at Atlantic City, N.J., Sept. 24, 1912, Lieut. Samuel H. Gibson, U.S.M.C., retired.

GORTZ.—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 22, 1912, Joseph A. Gortz, beloved son of Post Coms. Sergt. Frank Gortz and Mary L. Gortz, aged twenty-eight years. Funeral from Sharp & Co. Undertaking Parlor, where services were held. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

HANSCOM.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30, 1912, Naval Constr. John F. Hanscom, U.S.N., retired.

LOUNSBURY.—Died at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., Oct. 2, 1912, 2d Lieut. Robert L. Lounsbury, 1st U.S. Cav.

McQUAID.—Died at Corinto, Nicaragua, Oct. 2, 1912, Chief Boatswain's Mate William McQuaid, U.S.N., attached to the Glacier.

MORRISON.—Died off Brenton's Reef Lightship, R.I., Long Island Sound, Oct. 1, 1912, Lieut. Donald P. Morrison, U.S.N.

ROCKWELL.—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., Sept. 28, 1912, Lieut. Lewis C. Rockwell, 10th U.S. Inf.

SCHREIMER.—Died at Swarthmore, Pa., Sept. 18, 1912, Pauline A. Schreimer, mother of Major E. R. Schreimer, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

SCOTT.—Died at College Park, Md., Sept. 28, 1912, Corp. Frank E. Scott, Signal Corps, U.S.A.

TURPIN.—Died at New York city, N.Y., Oct. 2, 1912, Major William A. Turpin, N.G.N.Y., Inspector General, attached to headquarters, Coast Artillery Corps.

WALLACE.—Died at San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 30, 1912, Mrs. Lucy Stewart Wallace, wife of 1st Lieut. George S. Wallace, M.R.C. Internment at Mannington, W.Va., Sept. 4, 1912.

YOUNG.—Died at New York city, Oct. 2, 1912, Rear Admiral Lucien Young, U.S.N.

VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY, N.Y.

The Veteran Corps of Artillery of New York is by no means a merely ornamental organization, devoid of any knowledge of military, but during the winter season engages regularly in drill and small-arms practice, and in the fall has outdoor revolver practice. A number of its members have had former service in the National Guard, and in which some have held commissions as well known and efficient officers. The soldierly bearing of the organization when on parade is in marked contrast to some other military organizations met in the National Guard, and its members not only take pride in being the descendants of veterans of the war of 1812, but in keeping up a soldierly spirit and bearing by drill.

Capt. Charles Elliot Warren, adjutant of the Veteran Corps, announces that the Artillery Service Detachment of the organization will parade for pistol practice at the state range at Blauvelt Saturday, Oct. 26, authority having been granted by Major General O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard. Commissary Eagle will provide the rations, and Lieutenant Thebaud will provide the ammunition and a reserve supply of weapons. The qualification will be under the same rules as those governing revolver practice in the National Guard. Drills, schools of instruction and armory small-arms practice will be resumed on Nov. 6 in the armory of the 71st Regiment. In addition to the regular drills there will be a voluntary drill on alternate Wednesday afternoons. The regular anniversary dinner will be held on Jan. 8, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

Adj. Charles Elliot Warren, of the grade of first lieutenant, has been commissioned by His Excellency, the Governor of the state, captain and adjutant, with rank from Aug. 30, 1912.

Two handsome recruiting prizes have been offered. Open to all members proposing and enlisting at least three recruits.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

An ex-Regular, writing to the Army and Navy Journal in reference to the review of the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., under command of Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, at Piping Rock, Long Island, Sept. 21, says: "Although having been in the Regular Service for ten years I must confess that it has remained for New York to permit me to witness my first brigade review. The ceremony on Long Island Sept. 21 by the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., was certainly a delightful surprise to me, and I must admit that New York has a superior class of men in its Guard. The playing by the massed bands was something which I think could not be done quite so well in the Regular Service. The thought came to me that perhaps some day a brigade post in the Regular Army would make it possible to put up an equally splendid affair."

We have received a very handsome pamphlet entitled "First Year Book, Battery A, 1st Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y.," which we shall notice more fully another week. This battery is under command of Capt. Guido F. Verbeck, son of Adjutant Gen. William Verbeck, and has made remarkable progress. It was only organized Aug. 31, 1911, yet it took part in the Connecticut Maneuver Campaign and was the largest battery on duty there.

Adjutant General Verbeck, of New York, announced on Oct. 3 that Capt. William D. A. Anderson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., has been detailed to an inspector-instructor of the N.G.N.Y. to begin his duties Oct. 22, with headquarters in New York. He will instruct the 2d Engineers.

National Guardsmen of Michigan, Georgia, California and West Virginia saw considerable service of various kinds during the early days of September. Five companies of the

MONUMENTS and MAUSOLEUMS THE RUPPRECHT CO. SUCCESSOR TO J. F. MANNING 127-133 Penna. Ave., - Washington, D. C.

Michigan Guard were ordered out to quell a riot in the Michigan penitentiary at Jackson. One company of the Georgia Guard had to go to Cummings to settle a race riot. Two companies of the California Guard were sent to Ocean Park to afford protection for those who were damaged by a serious fire. The West Virginia Guard was sent to Elkhedle to stop a strike riot.

Adjutant Gen. P. L. Abbey, of Michigan, announces that the annual rifle and revolver matches of the Michigan National Guard will be omitted for the year 1912. Present holders of trophies will retain same in their possession until the matches of 1913. The McGurran shield, for excellence in indoor rifle practice, season of 1911-12, is awarded to Co. I, 3d Inf., Capt. Charles E. Koch.

Colonel Appleton, of the 7th N.Y., announces the indoor drill season of his command, as commencing on Oct. 1. He calls attention to salient paragraphs which appear in the Introduction, Part I, of the Infantry D.R., and says: "As the drills progress the captains will keep the foregoing constantly in mind. They will endeavor to impart the spirit of the instructions of Capt. Herman J. Koehler, U.S. Army, in the set-up at all formations, whether standing at attention or on the march, and realize that there is something to be taught when the command is 'at ease' or 'rest.' Military courtesy will be observed; when saluting, with or without arms, the hand will be raised smartly. Officers will acknowledge salutes smartly and promptly. Signals should be freely used in instruction in order that officers and men may readily know them." Lieutenant Colonel Fisk is detailed as inspector of drills.

Colonel Morris, of the 9th N.Y., has appointed 1st Lieut. Lester Robert Walton regimental adjutant, with the rank of captain, vice Thiery, appointed major. Captain Walton is known as an efficient and popular young officer, and first joined the guard as a private in Co. B, 7th N.Y., April 7, 1903, and was honorably discharged in 1909. He became second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps June 1, 1910, and was promoted first lieutenant in 1911. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club of New York.

Under orders of Colonel Conley, company drills in the 69th N.Y., were resumed Sept. 30, and at their conclusion, each captain read the Articles of War to his command and also Sec. 13, Military Law of the State. Colonel Conley directed that drills and instruction shall be based on the specific needs of the individual company. Colonel Conley directs that Lieut. Col. Charles Healy, Majors Michael Lynch, John E. Duffy and Philip E. Reville, act as inspectors of drills. First Lieut. William E. Morris has been elected captain, vice Scanlon, retired. Captain-elect Morris, who in civil life is judge of a municipal court in the Bronx, has the distinction of being one of the few survivors of the famous battle of the Little Big Horn, Mont., in June, 1876, where every officer and man in that portion of the 7th U.S. Cavalry under the direct command of General Custer was killed by the Sioux Indians. Captain-elect Morris joined the 7th U.S. Cav., as a private Sept. 22, 1875, and in the battle of the Little Big Horn was in the battalion of the regiment under Major Reno, which narrowly escaped annihilation after Custer and his command had been killed. The battalion under Major Reno suffered great loss and Private Morris was shot clean through the body with a .45 caliber musket ball. After suffering a long time he was discharged from the U.S. Service for disability, Dec. 11, 1877. He joined the 69th as a private Dec. 16, 1902.

There will be no changes in the regulations governing armory rifle practice in the New York National Guard until it is learned whether the War Department approves the new system of outdoor rifle practice, which the N.G.N.Y. was permitted to try during the past season. It would be useless to make new rules for gallery practice based on the outdoor practice held this summer until it is learned definitely what the future system of outdoor practice is to be.

The fifth session of the G.C.M. for the trial of Capt. W. B. Stacom, of the 69th N.Y., on charges alleging the signing of a false certificate and parading substitutes at rifle practice July 20, 1911, was held on the night of Oct. 3. Several witnesses for the prosecution testified that T. O'Connell, who had given testimony against Captain Stacom, had a good reputation for truth and veracity. Witnesses for the defense had previously testified that his reputation was not good. Major Winthrop, the judge advocate, after placing several witnesses on the stand to testify as to O'Connell, had some others, but Lieutenant Colonel Wells said the court had heard all it wanted about O'Connell. The Judge Advocate asked to cross-examine Captain Stacom again, but Captain Everett, counsel for the defense, objected on the ground that his client had been cross-examined by the J.A. at the previous session, and that it was illegal for the J.A. after closing with him, to again place him on the stand. The court sustained the objection. Lieut. Col. Charles Healy, when called as a witness by the Judge Advocate, testified that Captain Stacom, in a private conversation in his (the Lieutenant Colonel's) room in the armory about six months ago, had asked him to help him out of the hole he had got into, and suggested that he see Captain Nolan and Lieutenant Hennessey, who had knowledge of a brother of Captain Stacom's and two other men parading as substitutes. The Lieutenant Colonel stated that he had replied to Captain Stacom that he (Healy) did not desire to be mixed up in the matter, and that it was in the hands of Colonel Conley, and that he was the proper person to speak to. The court adjourned until Wednesday night, Oct. 9, when both sides, it is expected, will sum up. Among those present at the proceedings were Gen. McCoskry Butt and Colonel Duffy.

The detail of Major Frank J. Foley, 1st Brigade staff, N.G.N.Y., and Lieut. Comdr. Louis M. Josephthal, Naval Militia, as aids on the military staff of Governor Dix, was announced on Oct. 3. Major Foley takes the place of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, succeeding him on account of the promotion of the latter to Lieutenant Commander Josephthal succeeds Capt. William T. Herrick, 10th Inf., resigned.

Capt. William E. Downs, of Co. B, 12th N.Y., one of the most efficient officers of the regiment, who has worked his way up from a private during a service of over twenty years, has been appointed major and has passed the board. Major Downs served with the 12th N.Y. Volunteers in 1898-99, and his promotion is well deserved.

Lieut. Col. Franklin Wilmer Ward, who has been serving as an A.G. on the staff of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, has been appointed secretary of the State Armory Commission to succeed the late Major Frank McNeely. The commission is composed of Major General O'Ryan, Adjutant General Verbeck, and Brigadier Generals Welch and Lester, of the 4th and 3d Brigades, respectively. In addition to his excellent record of service in the Guard, a continuous one for twenty-four years, Colonel Ward has been a valuable contributor to military literature. His treatise on "Advance Guard and Outpost," is the standard work on the subject in this state, and with Capt. Frank T. Hines, U.S.A., he is co-author of a work, "Service of Coast Artillery," which is the authorized text-book of the Regular Army and the National Guard. Colonel Ward, who has high executive ability, joined the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment in 1888, was elected a second lieutenant in the 9th N.Y. in 1898, commissioned captain in 1902, and major in 1907. He was made lieutenant colonel on the staff of Major General O'Ryan last spring. Lieut. Col. Charles A. Simmons, who since Sept. 15, 1910, has been an assistant to the adjutant general of the state, has been appointed an adjutant general to Major General O'Ryan, vice Ward. Colonel Simmons has executive ability of a high order and his acquaintance with the military men of the state is extensive. He first entered the National Guard as a private in the 1st Separate Company, Rochester, Jan. 23, 1895, and rose to the rank of captain. He was appointed aid to the Governor, Jan. 1, 1907; captain and regimental adjutant, 3d Regiment, 1907; assistant adjutant general of the grade of major, 1910; aid to the Governor, Oct. 6, 1910; assistant to the Adjutant General

of the grade of lieutenant colonel, June 6, 1911. Colonel Simmons served as corporal in Co. H, 3d Inf., New York Volunteers, May 1, 1898, and sergeant, Aug. 8 to Dec. 5, 1898.

The court of inquiry that investigated the killing of John Eisy by members of the Michigan N.G., who were doing guard duty during the recent prison riots at Lansing, Mich., exonerated Sept. 28 Capt. Frank L. Blackman, Lieut. B. F. Smith and Privts. Howard Jackson and Clare McArdle from legal responsibility for Eisy's death. Eisy was suspected by the troops of being connected with a plot to attack the prison. When they were about to arrest him he ran and was shot down.

Colonel Brinkerhoff, 4th N.J., in announcing the resumption of armory drills directs that special care and instruction be given to the training of companies, particularly in regard to fire control and fire discipline. "Particular attention," he says, "should be devoted to care and use of rifle, fire control and fire discipline and in this connection the use of signals by, and the training of, squad and platoon leaders; use of cover, methods of advance under fire, instruction of patrols, small posts, sentries on outposts, etc., first aid, troop leading, for company officers and battalion commanders, simple forms of trenches and entanglements."

Colonel Walraven, 5th N.J., in directing the resumption of armory drills, says: "Instruction will be given in the following subjects: Courtesies and customs of the Service, close order drills, guard duty, the care and use of the rifle, loadings and firings, fire control and fire discipline, and in this connection the use of signals by, and the training of, squad and platoon leaders; use of cover, methods of advance under fire, instruction of patrols, small posts, sentries on outposts, etc.; first aid; troop leading for company officers and battalion commanders; simple forms of trenches and entanglements; camp sanitation, and generally all such needful instructions as can profitably be imparted in the armories and drill halls. The object of all training must look to field efficiency, and organization commanders will be held responsible for the attainment of that object."

Adjutant General Wood, of Minnesota, calls the attention of commanding officers of organizations of the Minnesota National Guard to G.O. 26, c.s., War D., and states that the instructions promulgated in this order will be followed as closely as practicable under National Guard conditions. Foot measures and foot tapes needed in this connection have been required for and will be distributed to troops as soon as received from the Quartermaster Corps of the Army.

CONNECTICUT.

Adjutant Gen. George M. Cole, of Connecticut, in G.O. 44, dated Sept. 27, 1912, announces the war recruiting system for the troops of the state. This order we believe comes the nearest we have seen to the idea set forth in the "report on the organization of the land forces of the United States, for a reserve system," issued from the War Department. The order provides for the recruiting of the Connecticut National Guard to war strength immediately upon mobilization. It also provides for recruiting during the continuance of war, so as to keep the regiments up to war strength, which is no less important than the first. These depot recruit companies, or rather this system can be expanded to fit the situation of Volunteer regiments to be raised in the event that more troops are called for, and will, we believe, stand the war test.

The state mobilization camp for war purposes will be at Niantic, Conn., and depot recruit companies, after the departure of the National Guard from the state, will be organized at Hartford, for the 1st Infantry, at New Haven for the 2d Infantry, and at Bridgeport for the Coast Artillery. The order prescribes the duties of recruiting officers in time of peace and names twenty officers on the retired list for recruiting duty. General Cole in G.O. 45 prescribes the course of instruction for sanitary troops.

COLORADO.

The office of the A.G. of Colorado very much regrets the relief of Capt. M. C. Kerth from the Division of Militia Affairs, for no man in the Army was as competent in that well known Mexican athletic game "throwing the bull" as Captain Kerth, and this office was on the best terms with him. He has been assigned to the 6th Infantry, and will be stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco. He is replaced in the Division of Militia Affairs by Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel, who was a classmate of Captain Nelson, our Infantry inspector-instructor, and we are assured by Captain Nelson that he is a live wire and will play the game so long as it is going on.

One section of Battery A, seventeen men under command of Lieutenant Blanchard, went overland to Boulder Sept. 2 to take part in the meeting of the Boulder County Metal Mining Association. Camp was made in the Chautauqua grounds. The section made a fine street display and, with Troop D, took part in a pyrotechnic sham battle. On the return trip the section was tendered a complimentary dance at the town of Superior. The section went into camp for one day at the Jefferson county fair, at Lakeside, and gave an exhibition drill. Lieutenant Blanchard received many compliments on the work of his men.

The Chief of Staff and other officers now have under consideration the combining of the supply departments as has been done in the Regular Army, and it is probable that at a very early meeting of the Military Board a resolution will be presented combining the various supply departments.

Acting on a complaint from this office of the wearing of the uniform of our Guard by Denver traffic police, the men of the motor squad have so changed the uniform that there is now no possibility of its being mistaken for an officer's uniform, and thereby done away with a possibility of our beginning legal proceedings against them.

Just now we are tackling a sociological problem that is something entirely new in the annals of American National Guard history, and if it works out successfully with us it will no doubt be taken up by other states. The plan is to build a barracks at Golden for the accommodation of the Engineer Company, which is made up almost entirely of students in the State School of Mines, for armory purposes. Plans for the building have been drawn and provision made to quarter some sixty men. It is proposed to let the quarters to the men at a nominal cost. The scheme works out splendidly in France, and in American colleges the fraternity house is such a success that there is little doubt of the plan working out well in our case.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. C. R. asks: I would like to have some information in regard to the pay of enlisted men of all grades in the Quartermaster Corps. Answer: See Army pay table in connection with the decision of the Judge Advocate General, which appears on page 114, our issue of Sept. 28.

A. B.—Lieut. John P. Miller, Phil. Scouts, was promoted from second lieutenant Sept. 11, 1912, when Lieut. Ernest E. Farrow became a captain. Capt. Boss Reese was dismissed Sept. 10, as noted on page 77, our issue of Sept. 21.

CONSTANT READER asks: Does double time for retirement count for all men in the Army from the declaration of war to the ratification of peace between the United States and Spain, regardless of their station? Answer: No; see A.R. 134.

E. S.—Your question regarding absorption of Supply Corps officers by the Infantry was answered on page 113, our issue of Sept. 28, under the heading of "Effects of Recent Legislation."

RECRUIT.—The service you mention is subsequent to that for which badges are awarded under G.O. 129, 1908. No general orders have been issued relative to these later campaigns. Make individual application to the Department through the channel.

PRIVATE.—Circulars pertaining to examination of enlisted men for commission are obtainable on application through the channel. Sample examination papers are not issued. See A.R. 27 to 33.

E. D. W.—The entrance age for midshipmen at the Naval

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Academy at Annapolis is 17 to 20 years. A man can gain a commission in the Navy without attendance at the Naval Academy, though according to Naval Regulation 1601, "appointments to the lowest grade of the line of the Navy shall be made * * * and in each calendar year not more than twelve from the boatswains, gunners and warrant machinists of the Navy." Some of the preparatory schools advertise in this paper.

MUSICIAN asks: (1) Can an enlisted man of the U.S. Army take the Civil Service examination? (2) If he passes the examination, must he buy out, or can he get a discharge by favor? Answer: (1) Apply through the channel for permission to take the examination. (2) Discharge "for convenience of Government" may be granted.

J. L. asks: I am a retired soldier and want one year's leave to cross the ocean to live there for life, and when that year is up how can I get another leave for one year more? Answer: Apply to the A.G. for annual furlough. Leaves to "live abroad for life" are not granted.

CONSTANT Reader asks: Can a discharge be procured from the U.S. Army by favor for a state or municipal Civil Service position? Answer: No; by purchase only, under the regulations given in G.O. 90, 1911.

E. W. L. asks: Was discharged Dec. 21, 1911, and enlisted again June 30, 1912. Tell me what was my clothing allowance on June 30, 1912. As I am not on continuous service am I entitled to \$69.39, or not. I have not drawn the bonus pay, but I am getting second enlistment pay, that is \$18 per month. Answer: Allowances of first enlistment, as it is to be presumed the soldier has none of his former outfit.

Q.M. CORPS asks: (1) Will all extra duty pay be abolished and the work now being done by extra duty men in the Quartermaster and Commissary Department be accomplished by Quartermaster Corps for pay corresponding to Signal Corps pay, or will extra pay be allowed for certain positions? (2) In filling the positions of non-commissioned officers for the new corps, how will this be accomplished, by competitive examination, or will it be left to the discretion of the commanding officer of detachment? (3) Will pay as sharpshooter or marksman be forfeited by transferring to this corps? Answer: (1) It is the intention, as shown in Sec. 4 of the Army Appropriation bill, to abolish extra duty pay. (2) By absorption of present non-coms, as provided for in the law and by examinations to fill vacancies. (3) The present regulations as to marksmanship pay continue in force.

A. G. asks: On what date did Light Battery D, 6th Art., arrive in the Philippines in 1898? Answer: Arrived on transport City of Pueblo, Aug. 21, 1898.

G. E. L.—J. A. Landers was appointed ordnance sergeant Sept. 23, 1912, as noted in Army orders this week.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Sept. 21, 1912.

Mrs. J. J. Raby entertained at luncheon Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Emil Theiss, of Washington, D.C. Other guests were Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Mrs. J. M. Ellicott, the Misses Callahan, of San Francisco, Mrs. D. C. Nutting, Mrs. George Brown, jr., and sister, Miss Jessie Miller, of Berkeley, Cal.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Holmes, U.S.N., retired, who have just returned from Rome Italy, where they have been spending a number of years and are now guests of their son, Mr. Bradford Holmes, at Bellingham, Wash., motored down to the Navy yard Sunday to renew old acquaintances and were

guests of Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown, jr. Mrs. Brown entertained a number of old time friends of Capt. and Mrs. Holmes at an informal tea, the guests including Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Mrs. Emil Theiss, Major and Mrs. R. Berkeley, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hilary Williams, Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Z. E. Briggs. Mrs. Hay, from New York, arrived Friday for an extended visit with Major and Mrs. R. Berkeley.

Eastern guests at the yard for the summer, who left last Tuesday for their respective homes, by way of the Canadian-Pacific, included Mrs. Schlater, of Hampton, Va.; Madam Lyman and Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, of Washington, D.C.; Miss Nancy Belle Schmelz, of Hampton, Va., decided to remain for a longer visit at the home of her sister, Mrs. Van Buren.

Paymr. and Mrs. George P. Dyer have just returned from a motor trip through Oregon. Mrs. V. L. Cottman entertained at luncheon Thursday for Mrs. J. M. Ellicott, Mrs. T. S. Wilson, Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, Madame De Zuladzky, Mrs. Dew, Mrs. D. C. Nutting, Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw, Mrs. N. B. Farwell, sr., and Mrs. Emil Theiss. Lieut. Wallace Smead has left for Ephrata, Wash., to visit his mother and brothers.

Mrs. J. J. Raby entertained at luncheon Thursday for the ladies of the reserve fleet. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Daniel Nutting entertained at dinner Monday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Mrs. Emil Theiss, Paymr. and Mrs. E. R. Tricou and Pay Dir. S. R. Colhoun, U.S.N., retired. The Misses Callahan, of San Francisco, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Raby.

Mrs. Berkeley, wife of Major Randolph Berkeley, U.S. M.C., was painfully injured Wednesday afternoon, when the pony which she was driving ran away. Mrs. Berkeley was thrown under the cart with her foot caught in the wheel and was dragged some distance. Aside from a severe shaking up and bruises, her injuries are not serious.

To-day, Sept. 21, the Puget Sound Navy Yard reached its majority. Twenty-one years ago Miss Stella Wyckoff, daughter of Lieut. T. S. Wyckoff, the newly appointed commandant of the new station, raised the Stars and Stripes from a fir tree that had been denuded of its branches to use as a flag-pole. To-day the flag floats over one of the finest navy yards in the United States, where Uncle Sam has expended about \$6,000,000 to bring the yard to its present degree of usefulness.

Repairs to the U.S.S. Supply will be completed about Oct. 7, and the ship leave soon after for her station at Guam. The Supply will go by way of San Francisco and convey the submarine F-3 to San Francisco, where the little vessel will join the submarine flotilla.

The Bolcom golf handicap cup, presented by Mr. William Bolcom, of Seattle, was won by Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman. Play for this cup began Saturday, Sept. 14, consisting of a qualifying round, eight to qualify. Those qualifying were Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman, Paymr. R. Nicholson, Mr. F. G. Forbes, Ensign J. A. Logan, Comdr. A. H. Robertson, Lieut. H. S. Green, Lieut. Comdr. H. Williams, Lieut. H. N. Jensen. The play on Monday resulted as follows: Cottman, handicap 27, defeated Green, handicap 14; Nicholson, handicap 14, defeated Robertson, handicap 23; Logan, handicap 17, defeated Williams, handicap 13; Forbes, handicap 10, defeated Jensen, handicap 17. Wednesday's play results: Cottman defeated Logan, Forbes defeated Nicholson. The finals were played on Saturday afternoon between Admiral Cottman and Mr. Forbes. Admiral Cottman with a handicap of 27 defeated Mr. Forbes, handicap 10, three up. Admiral Cottman's card for the day was 92, Mr. Forbes 79.

The news that the Pacific Reserve Fleet will not rendezvous at San Francisco in October was received at the yard with general satisfaction as many of the workmen had expected to be laid off when they left. The telegram also brought the information that repairs to the West Virginia that had been



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held up for some months were to be undertaken. The work consists of the forced system of lubrication and the ship's interior telephone system, and will require about four months' time. The Charleston was placed in first reserve at the yard Saturday. The Charleston will succeed the Philadelphia as receiving ship about Oct. 15. The office of the receiving ship will then be moved into the former administration building which has been refitted recently. The receiving ship will be used simply as a place for new recruits to be temporarily housed and trained while awaiting transportation to the naval training station at Mare Island, and will be kept ready to go to sea within twenty-four hours' notice. Hence the necessity of keeping the records on shore and any other ship designated by the department can be made receiving ship on a few hours' notice. The Philadelphia will be made the prison ship and the old Nipsic will probably be sold.

The third class cruisers, including the Raleigh, Charleston, Chattanooga and Galveston, of the Pacific Reserve Fleet, are all being painted white and buff, the colors of all the Navy vessels previous to 1910. The reason assigned is that these ships do not sail in squadrons, but are intended for special service in the Orient, where white is the most comfortable color.

The Navy officers who went to Tatoosh last week to locate a new site for a radio station found a suitable site, but the cost of building a road to it may be too great.

An order to secure the four best rifle shots to represent the Marine Corps of the Pacific Coast and our new marine station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands, at the annual Marine Corps competition at Winthrop, Md., this fall, a division competition will be held at the new marine rifle range, eight miles south of Port Orchard, beginning Sept. 23. The Mare Island division of the ten best rifle shots from the barracks at that yard, under charge of Capt. Douglas C. McDougal, U.S.M.C., and the ten best shots from the Pearl Harbor Barracks, under Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, arrived this morning to take part in the contest. Col. C. A. Doyen, of the yard marine barracks, will select ten men and an officer to represent the local barracks in the contest. Capt. C. H. Lyman, of the marine barracks, is executive officer of the field and will act as judge in the contest, which will last three days. This will be the first contest of the kind ever held on this coast.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Banks, Mass., Oct. 1, 1912.

Colonel Slaker, Colonel Walke and Major Callan start on their annual test walk to-day. The troops in the district broke camp and returned to their stations last Saturday, after a most interesting and instructive series of infantry exercises.

The 7th Company, commanded by Captain Kelton, have been ordered to Brockton, Mass., Thursday to attend the Brockton Fair as escort to the President. Lieutenants Dennis and Perley will command the platoons.

Major and Mrs. Patterson and Miss Risten were dinner guests of Lieutenant Dennis at the Point Shirley Club Sunday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig had as dinner guest Sunday Lieutenant Goolrich, of Fort Warren. Miss Risten, of Boston, spent the week-end as guest of Major and Mrs. Patterson.

The District Commander and his staff are requested to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Huntington avenue, when President Taft will deliver the address. Major and Mrs. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Miss Watson, Lieutenants Delane, Dennis and Perley attended the informal hop given by the Winthrop Tennis Club. Miss Nelchen Sievers, of Fort Warren, entertained Miss Dorothea Long, of Milton, Mass., for several days. Mr. Steere left for Clark College, Worcester, Mass., Sunday. Lieutenant Kemble was a dinner guest of Dr. and Mrs. Sievers Wednesday.

Mrs. Greig returned the first of the week from Lowell, where she has been spending some time as guest of her sister, Mrs. Sievers and her daughter entertained informally at tea Friday for their house guest, Miss Long, of Milton, Mrs. Lawrason, of Fort Andrews, and the ladies of the garrison. Miss Sievers and Miss Long leave to-day for the Weston School for Girls, in Boston.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gallop spent several days last week as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Long, at Fort Strong. Mrs. Long entertained Friday evening in their honor with bridge and hearts, the guests including Mr. and Mrs. Dorr, Mrs. Wheatley and the following prize-winners: Mrs. Sloan, Miss Walke, Major Hall, Lieutenant Roth, Mrs. Wheatley entertained at hearts Wednesday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Gallop, Mrs. Long and Miss Walke.

Mrs. Wheatley was hostess at a pretty party Wednesday

evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Gallup, Mrs. Long, Miss Walke, Mrs. Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. Dorr, Major Hall and Lieutenant Roth. The prize at hearts was won by Miss Walke. Mr. and Mrs. Dorr and their son, Hancock, left Fort Strong this morning for their home in Boston. They have been guests of Mrs. Dorr's brother, Captain Hancock, this summer. Miss Paul, of New Orleans, spent a few days with Capt. and Mrs. Wheatley. Mrs. Sloan gave a delightful party for Lieut. and Mrs. Gallup Friday evening. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Dorr, Major Hall, Mrs. Walke, Miss Walke, Mrs. Wheatley, Mrs. Long and Lieutenant Roth. Miss Walke won the prize. Capt. and Mrs. Wheatley had as guests the past week Captain Wheatley's father and mother.

Mrs. Lawrason, of Fort Andrews, gave a delightful luncheon Thursday in honor of Mrs. Sievers, of Fort Warren, other guests being Mrs. Marvey, of New Orleans, Miss Paul, of Washington, Mrs. Cygon and Mrs. Bender. Mrs. Cygon returned Monday after a most delightful visit in Annapolis.

John L. Coleman, post teamster, was accidentally drowned Saturday night by falling over the side of the steamer Jessop. The steamer stopped and lowered boats, but was unable to save him.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., Sept. 30, 1912.

The 29th Infantry band returned to the post on Monday with the Fort Niagara troops, and their short stay has been very much appreciated by the post people.

On Wednesday evening Major and Mrs. Styer gave a farewell dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Ford. The guests were seated at small tables and progressed after each course. Those who enjoyed the evening were Major and Mrs. Shockley, Major Wilkes, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Captain Beecham, Captain Waldron, Mrs. Ellis, Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Scott and Mr. Felix Woolworth. On Thursday evening Major and Mrs. Styer gave a dance in the gymnasium of the post exchange building. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting. Ice cream, cake and punch were served. Among those present, in addition to the members of the garrison, were Mr. and Mrs. Bert Brookins, Mrs. Blose, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Brookins, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hopkins, Mrs. Snow, the Misses Hall, Gilson, Carter, Shepard, Murphy, Burns, Haeblerle, Hooker, Bell, and the Messrs. Hall, Haskell, Woolworth, Dutton, Thompson, Eddy, Walsh, Sexton, Stint and Truesdell. Miss Hooker and Miss Haeblerle remained as Mrs. Styer's guests until Saturday morning.

On Friday evening the Ladies' Guild of St. John's Church, Youngstown, held a successful dance in the pavilion at Fort Niagara Beach. The band furnished excellent music for dancing, and ice cream and cake were served. A number from the post attended. Mrs. Elizabeth Snow has just returned from a most delightful visit with friends in New York.

The football season has arrived and the soldiers spend all of their leisure hours practicing on the parade ground. Capt. William Waldron has received orders sending him to the Artillery District of the Potomac for the maneuvers from Oct. 1 to 15. Capt. Chauncey Humphrey, who has been transferred to the 29th Infantry, arrived on Sunday evening to take command of Co. F, and is the guest of Major and Mrs. Styer.

Major and Mrs. Shockley entertained on Sunday with a buffet supper for Major and Mrs. Styer, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt, Dr. and Mrs. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. Fickel, Captains Waldron, Beecham, Humphrey, Lieutenants Jones, Jacobs, McAlpine, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Dorothy Ellis and Mr. Wilkes Styer.

The 2d Battalion, which was in the field from July 2 to Sept. 23, will have a field inspection next week. The regimental commander from Governors Island will be present and the 1st Battalion from Fort Porter will be inspected here at the same time.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Sept. 30, 1912.

Mrs. Howell, wife of Colonel Howell, 19th Inf., was hostess at a beautiful card party Friday evening, in compliment to Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, 19th Inf. The house was artistically decorated with cut flowers and palms, and hearts and bridge were played. The prizes, beautiful French prints, were won by Miss Massee, of Chicago, guest of Col. and Mrs. Howell, and Mrs. G. M. Allen. Delicious refreshments were served and the bride, Mrs. Smith, was presented with a lovely Dresden comfort. Other guests included Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Major and Mrs. Charles Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Blanchard, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Croft, Capt. and Mrs. Helms, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyt, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen, Captain Smith, Colonel Clem, Mrs. Clinton, Lieutenants Taylor, Walker and Waddill.

A pretty bridge party was given on Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Robert Getty, wife of Colonel Getty, 27th Inf., in compliment to the ladies of the 19th Inf. Five tables were played, and a prize was awarded at each table. Tea was served in the dining room. A reception and dance is to be given at the Officers' Club on Wednesday evening, Oct. 2, by the officers and ladies of Fort Sheridan to meet those of the 19th Infantry.

Lieut. S. M. Smith and his bride returned to the post and are occupying quarters 92 B.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Sept. 30, 1912.

Lieut. Harry H. Pritchett, 26th Inf., is visiting the post. Lieutenant Pritchett was formerly an enlisted man in Captain Bates's Company of the 27th Infantry.

Col. H. P. Kingsbury is inspecting the post. Quartermaster Saville turned out a wagon train that was commended for the fine condition of the stock and wagons. Everything was complete for the field. Monday there was a full dress review with Colonel Bishop in command of the troops and Colonel Getty as reviewing officer. Lieutenants Stevens and Crawford have formed a football team.

Chaplain Rice is rehearsing a minstrel organization for the entertainment of the post this winter. A mask ball will be given in the gymnasium Saturday evening, Oct. 19, for the benefit of the recreation fund. Clerk Waston and Private Hodgson are forming a choir for the chapel service.

Major General Wood was here last week and inspected the post. He expressed himself as pleased with the general appearance of the post.

FORT SNEILING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 29, 1912.

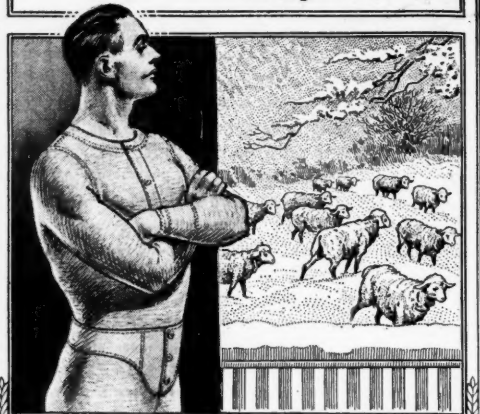
Mrs. A. B. Keyes, of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., guest of Capt. and Mrs. Englebert G. Ovenshine, left Saturday for Fort Leavenworth, where she will be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Harold B. Fiske. The first informal hop of the winter season was held Friday in the post gymnasium. Capt. George de Grasse Catlin, 28th Inf., leaves Tuesday for a four months' trip abroad. Mrs. Rowan P. Lemly entertained Thursday afternoon at bridge in compliment to Mrs. A. B. Keyes.

Mrs. Frances F. Longley, of Toronto, Canada, returned Thursday to the garrison from Kalamazoo, Mich., and is the guest of her brother, Capt. James Loud. Mrs. H. A. Danforth, of San Antonio, Texas, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Rowan P. Lemly, will leave Tuesday for St. Louis, Mo., where she will spend a few weeks before returning to her home. Miss Bessie Taylor entertained Friday at supper after the hop for the young people of the garrison. Mrs. William A. Hughes, of Louisville, Ky., guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead, entertained Tuesday afternoon informally at cards for Mrs. George Penrose, Mrs. A. B. Keyes and Mrs. Harry A. Smith.

Lieut. and Mrs. Rowan P. Lemly entertained Friday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead, Mrs. William A. Hughes, Capt. George de Grasse Catlin, Capt. William T. Merry, Lieut. Roscoe Hearn, Alex. M. Hall, Carlisle C. Stokely and Charles C. Reynolds, Lieut. and Mrs. Lemly taking their guests later to the dance in the gymnasium. Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno entertained Wednesday at dinner.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Major Gen. Leonard

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Wood, of Washington, D.C., will spend Monday at the garrison on an inspection tour. Parade and review will be held in honor of the guests. Mrs. Joseph Janda and children, who have spent the summer with Dr. and Mrs. Lyon, Lincoln avenue, leave this evening for San Francisco and will sail Oct. 5 for Honolulu, where they will join Captain Janda at Schofield Barracks. Miss Gertrude Lyon will accompany her sister, Mrs. Janda.

Twelve hundred and fifty men, members of the 28th Infantry, the 9th Infantry and the 5th Artillery, paid honor to Gen. R. W. Hoyt, commander of the Department of the Lakes, when, in full dress uniform, they passed in review before him at Fort Snelling Sept. 23. It was the largest review held at the post in recent years and was unusual in that the dress uniforms were worn in place of the fatigue. As General Hoyt and his staff rode into the post from St. Paul at 9:30 the salute to the Commanding General was fired by Battery D, 5th Field Artillery. Col. Charles Taylor, post commander, received General Hoyt and conducted him to the reviewing point on the parade grounds. The regiments then formed into line and, led by the 28th Infantry band, accompanied by the hospital and transportation equipment, passed before the reviewing party. After the review an informal reception was held at the Officers' Club. The parade ground was surrounded by several hundred visitors, many of whom came in automobiles from St. Paul and Minneapolis.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 28, 1912.

Capt. H. A. Hannigan, 23d Inf., has returned to his company in camp from a leave spent at Fort Sam Houston with his family. Lieut. Dean Halford, 22d Inf., has gone to San Antonio, on a short leave. Mrs. Frank D. Wickham, wife of Captain Wickham, 12th Inf., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. T. H. Logan, in El Paso. Mrs. Wickham has been all summer at Yuma, Ariz., where Captain Wickham has been doing patrol duty with his company.

Lieut. P. H. Bagby, 6th Inf., spent a few days in El Paso this week on his way to join his regiment at San Francisco, from detached service on the staff of Gen. W. W. Wotherpoon at Atlanta. Mrs. Guy B. Palmer, wife of Captain Palmer, 18th Inf., and children arrived in El Paso this week from California, where they have been for the summer. They have taken apartments at the Marguerite, in El Paso. Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Newell entertained at an informal dinner at the Valley Inn, Ysleta, the first of the week, for Col. D. A. Fredericks, Capt. Ferdinand Kobbé, Capt. George S. Simonds, Lieut. and Mrs. A. D. Cowley, 22d Inf., spent a few days in San Antonio before going on to White Bear Lake, Minn., to attend the marriage of Lieutenant Cowley's sister on Sept. 26.

Pvt. Carl Sams, Troop D, 3d Cav., was brought to the post hospital the first of the week from New Mexico, where



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he had sustained a broken leg while on guard duty on the border.

Lieut. Walter F. Martin, 2d Cav., received unofficial notice the first of the week of his promotion to a captaincy in the 9th Cavalry. A dinner was given to celebrate the event by a number of his brother officers at the Harvey House in El Paso. Lieut. F. W. Batson, 22d Inf., has been appointed commandant of the El Paso Military Institute, near this post. Col. Robert Stevens, U.S.A., retired, who has spent several months in El Paso, has left for San Antonio, where he was formerly stationed.

The equipment for a radio station at this post has been received from Fort Omaha, Neb. Work of putting the apparatus together was at once begun. The installation of the radio plant will enable Gen. E. Z. Steever, commanding the department, to keep in constant touch with conditions between Hachita, N.M., and Marfa, Texas, a distance of several hundred miles. A wireless is already in operation at Nogales, N.M.

Lieut. Resolve P. Palmer, 22d Inf., entertained at dinner at the Ziegler Hotel in El Paso this week in honor of Lieut. P. H. Bagby, 6th Inf., who spent a few days in the city this week. Other guests were Major Peter Murray, Capt. Ferdinand W. Kobbé, Capt. George S. Simonds, Capt. John R. Hannay, Lieut. Dean Halford, Lieut. Ray C. Hill and V. B. Andreas, of El Paso.

Regimental headquarters of the 13th Cavalry is at Hachita, N.M.; the two battalions with headquarters and the one battalion here all doing patrol duty along the Rio Grande. The regimental band of the 22d Infantry gave a concert in Cleveland Square, El Paso, the first of the week.

FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Sept. 29, 1912.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas Ridgway arrived in the garrison on Wednesday morning, Sept. 25. They were met at the station by the Adjutant, Lieut. T. M. Chase, and Capt. William F. Stopford, who escorted them to Captain Stopford's quarters, where they were entertained for a few days. On Wednesday evening a band concert was given in honor of the new Post Commander and Mrs. Ridgway and during the evening all the officers and ladies of the post paid their respects.

Major Thomas W. Winston, with his two sons, Masters "Tom" and Francis Winston, arrived at Fort Barrancas on Wednesday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Alfred A. Maybach entertained them for a few days. Mrs. Winston and the other three children are expected on Sunday. Lieut. William S. Fulton left Sept. 24 for one month's leave and will join Mrs. Fulton at her home in Natchez, La.

Lieut. T. M. Chase was a guest on Sunday at a dinner given by Miss Ada Green, of Pensacola. Lieut. Furman E. McCammon leaves in a few days for Texas, where he will be for several months on a "mapping" detail. Mrs. McCammon and two children will remain on this post during his absence.

Last Thursday was a holiday on the post. Field day exercises, beginning at 8:30 a.m., were held on the parade ground. Men from the five companies competed in the various events. The first event, an obstacle race, was won by Pvt. Joseph Pistonetti, 20th Co. A potato race was won by Pvt. Fred Walker, 163d Co.; the equipment race by Private Starks, 77th Co. The 15th Company came out victorious in the tug-of-war, and the relay race was won by the 163d Company. During the events the 8th band, C.A.C., played the various popular rag-time airs and added much to the pleasure of the

morning. The program was continued in the afternoon with two baseball games. The 22d Company defeated the 20th Company, 3 to 1. The second game between the 163d Company and 15th Company was won by the 163d, score 11 to 2. Officers playing were Capt. William F. Stopford, 20th Co., and Lieut. J. K. Crain, 22d Co.

The people of Pensacola and Fort Barrancas are looking forward with much pleasure to the coming visit of several battleships of the Atlantic Fleet to this harbor some time in November. The U.S.S. Florida is expected among them, and it will be remembered that nearly a year ago the Florida was presented with her silver service at Pensacola by the state for which she is named.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Oct. 1, 1912.

Col. W. L. Buck, who has been ill for some time, left Sunday for Walter Reed General Hospital, where he will undergo treatment. He was accompanied by Mrs. Buck and their daughter, Miss Leroy Buck, who came up from New York to be with them. Mrs. Motts, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wills, for several weeks, left Saturday for her home in Texas. Major W. P. Chamberlain and family, of the Medical Corps, recently returned from a visit in Europe, arrived Sept. 25. Mrs. Sturtevant entertained the Five Hundred Club Tuesday, and Mrs. Wills and Mrs. Williams won the prizes. Mrs. A. I. Lasseigne entertained four tables of auction bridge Wednesday evening in honor of Mrs. Sturtevant, who leaves Thursday for a short visit to relatives in New York, before sailing for the Philippine Islands with Captain Sturtevant Nov. 5. Mrs. Mygatt received the prize for the high score.

Lieutenant Hopson returned from Quebec Friday, accompanied by Mrs. Hopson and their small son, who have been spending the summer with relatives and friends in Europe. Dr. R. W. Holmes, recently resigned from the Medical Corps, left Sunday for his old home in Keene, N.H., where he will engage in the practice of medicine. Mrs. Baltzell entertained the Auction Bridge Club Thursday afternoon. This club, organized only recently, promises to be very interesting. Mrs. Williams made high score.

A smoker at the Officers' Club, complimentary to the officers who are to leave very soon and to those just recently returned from detached service, was one of the social events last week. It was thoroughly enjoyed, especially by the "manchus." Regimental Q.M. Sergeant Kenny, who has been suffering for some time with a severe case of iritis, has gone to Buffalo, N.Y., for treatment by a specialist. The enlisted men of the regiment had their weekly hop at the gymnasium Thursday night and, as usual, it was well attended.

Dr. and Mrs. Curry, of New York, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Crystal, wife of Lieutenant Crystal. Lieut. Crystal has the "smile that won't come off," and his friends are receiving cards announcing the arrival of Mr. Crystal, jr.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Sept. 30, 1912.

Capt. J. J. Miller and Lieut. F. H. Baird made a trip to Deadwood and back last Tuesday. Mrs. D. H. Gienty, who has been in Hot Springs for a week, during the encampment of the 12th Cavalry there, returned Tuesday. Mrs. Blodgett entertained at a course luncheon in honor of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Anderson, last Thursday. Her guests were Mesdames Edger, Degen, Edwards and Maize.

Miss Anna E. Moffet, who has spent her summer vacation here with her parents, left Thursday for Chicago, where she will resume her school work at the University of Chicago, as a senior. Col. M. F. Waltz spent Thursday of this week in Deadwood. Capt. and Mrs. Lawton had as guests at dinner Tuesday, Major and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Edwards and Lieutenant Gerow.

Mrs. Blodgett was hostess at luncheon Friday for Mrs. Sickel, Mrs. La Motte, Mrs. Fleming and Mrs. Foster. Mrs. Roderick Dew, guest of Mrs. Baird for the past month, left on Saturday for West Point, to join her husband. Col. H. G. Sickel and Major Edward Anderson took their annual test ride the past week by riding the ninety miles from the Hot Springs maneuver camp into the post in three days.

The 3d Squadron, 12th Cav., commanded by Capt. D. H. Gienty, left Hot Springs on Wednesday, marched four days, and arrived Saturday. The constant bad weather since they left, and the unusual exposure, has been exceedingly hard on the horses.

Major and Mrs. Lewis had as guest on Wednesday Mr. Kason Dodson, of Lead City, S.D. Lieut. and Mrs. Murchison spent Saturday in Deadwood and Lead. Little Marie Graham has been quite ill for several days, but is out of doors again now.

The Infantry companies entertained the Cavalry troops at dinner Saturday, on their arrival home from Hot Springs.

Chaplain R. R. Fleming, 19th Inf., occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian Church of Sturges on Sunday morning during the absence of their regular minister. He preached a very fine sermon.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Sept. 26, 1912.

Mrs. Bennett, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Fulton, left Sept. 21 for her home in Denver. Colonel Buttler sails for the Philippines in December. Col. and Mrs. Buttler not only have endeared themselves to the 4th Infantry, but have made many warm friends in the city.

Lieutenant Younglof has arrived from the East and he and Mrs. Younglof are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Farnham until time to sail on the October transport. Lieutenant Garrison, 12th Cav., is the guest of Miss Marion French. Col. and Mrs. Buttler complimented Lieutenants Hayes and Brown with a supper before they left for the target range. Captain Switzer has received his promotion to major, and all his friends rejoice that he has been assigned to the 4th Infantry and will remain at Fort Crook.

Miss French was hostess for Lieutenant Garrison at dinner at the Henshaw, and for the theater afterwards. Other guests were Lieutenant Wilhelm and Mr. Switzer. Mrs. Davis has returned from Atchison, Kas., where she has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Ingalls. Captain Martin was a jolly host to a number of his friends at a cat fish supper on Tuesday.

Miss French left Sept. 24 for Fort Riley for a fortnight's visit with friends. Singleton Switzer left Sept. 25 for Ann Arbor, where he will enter the University of Michigan. Lieut. and Mrs. Fulton will give a dinner for the Sweet-Whiting bridal party Sept. 28. Lieut. and Mrs. Griffith were hosts at a delightful dinner Sept. 25, for Col. and Mrs. Buttler, Col. and Mrs. Allaire and Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman. Miss Ayer, who is to be one of Miss Sweet's bridesmaids, has arrived and is the guest of Miss Plummer.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Sept. 28, 1912.

Miss Polly Young, of New York, left on Wednesday for her home, after a three months' visit with Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Smith. So many attractive young girls have been guests at the post during the past summer that the place seems quite deserted now as they are all gone. Capt. and Mrs. Wilson B. Burt entertained the officers and ladies at the Post Bridge Club meeting last Friday evening, having ten tables of the game, with a delicious supper following. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hess, Lieutenants Bowen and Underwood. The Auction Bridge Club was entertained last Wednesday by Mrs. Rollo C. Ditto at the regular meeting. Four tables were played, and prizes were won by Mrs. George F. N. Dailey, Mrs. P. G. Wrightson, Mrs. Glover and Mrs. Gullion. The next meeting will be with Mrs. A. W. Foreman, the second Wednesday in October.

Cards announcing the marriage of Miss Roselee McClellan and Capt. Charles W. Exton have been received, and convey the news that after Dec. 10 Capt. and Mrs. Exton will be at home at Fort Douglas. Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman and her daughter, Genevieve, have taken an apartment down town and are now at home at the Keith apartments in order to be

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nearer to Miss Genevieve's school. Capt. and Mrs. Wilson B. Burt leave on Tuesday for San Francisco, where they sail for Honolulu for a six weeks' stay, Captain Burt having been ordered there on a tour of inspection.

OUR TROOPS IN CHINA.

Tientsin, China, Sept. 3, 1912.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the ex-president of the Nanking government, had a busy time in Tientsin during the twenty-four hours he remained here. He stated that there were four hundred million Chinese, and that if they would only co-operate, China would be one of the greatest powers the world has ever known. He left for Peking Aug. 24, and when his party reached the capital the Imperial carriage was waiting for him. It is lined with yellow silk, has yellow silken reins and gold mounted harness. The Pekin Tung Men Hui Society were at hand ready to defend him or to be blown up with him, but all arrangements passed off nicely and the ex-president came to no harm. He was at once received by the president and discussed with him matters concerning the border states, discord among political parties, the encouragement of industry, the construction of railways, etc.

General Chiang Kuei Ti's troops at Tung Chow, a town about fifteen miles from Peking, looted and burned the place a few nights ago. They refrained from interfering with the foreign missions or foreigners residing there. The president sent other troops to quell the disturbance.

Capt. James M. Love, jr., 15th Inf., arrived via commercial transportation from Manila on Aug. 30, and has assumed command of Co. I, 15th Inf., relieving Capt. William A. Castle, 9th Inf., who left on Sept. 2 for Nagasaki, Japan, to take first transport leaving that port for the United States. Lieut. Walter R. Wheeler, 15th Inf., left Tientsin on Sept. 1 on one month's leave. His address while on leave will be Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Yokohama, Japan. Lieut. F. M. Miller, 15th Inf., is on a leave of seven days and his address will be Peitaiho, China, the local seacoast summer resort. Mrs. Miller accompanied Lieutenant Miller. Lieut. Hugh L. Walthall, 15th Inf., left Tientsin for Peitaiho on Aug. 31, returning Sept. 2. Mrs. Walthall and daughter have been visiting friends at Peitaiho since the middle of August.

The funeral of James L. Cartee, late private Co. M, 15th Inf., who died Sept. 1, was held on Sept. 2. The remains will be sent to Manila. There have been four other deaths among the enlisted men of the 15th Infantry since their arrival in China, as follows: Corp. James O. Russell, Co. I, April 30, 1912; Pvt. Samuel Vaughn, Co. L, June 2; Pvt. James S. Beatty, Co. D, July 1, and Pvt. William Kelly, Co. M, July 21.

A cablegram from division headquarters at Manila was received on Aug. 28 with the information that the Appropriation bill had been passed and signed. As the troops had received pay for July and were to be paid for August, the fact of the bill being passed late did not affect the command. However, all are glad the uncertainty is over. The cable said that enlisted men hereafter discharged will receive two cents a mile travel pay. The men cannot understand why their allowances should be cut in this manner while others in the Government service (Congress for instance) are always receiving increases. The men argue that as they cannot break their contract with the Government, the Government has no right to abrogate its contract with them. The enlisted man, with no influence and very few friends in Congress, is juggled around by those who make the laws until he finds nothing but discouragement in his profession. Truly it has been said: "For unto everyone that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance; but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath."

Tientsin, China, Sept. 9, 1912.

Cos. A and B, 15th Inf., entrained at 6 a.m. on Sept. 4 and left Tientsin a few minutes later to relieve Cos. L and M, who have been performing guard duty along the section of railway assigned to the United States troops since June 4. Co. A will take station at Kuyeh, sending a detachment of twenty men to Wali and a detachment of forty men, under 2d Lieut. Charles W. Elliott, 15th Inf., to Liechwang, the last station next to the section of railway allotted to the Japanese. Co. B will take station at Tongshan, sending a detachment of thirty men, under 2d Lieut. Alvin G. Gutensohn, 15th Inf., to Kaiping. Cos. C and D are scheduled to relieve Cos. A and B about Jan. 4, 1913. Through this change of station of companies the following officers changed stations: Capt. Frank M. Savage, 1st Lieut. Gustave A. Wieser and Eugene Santschi, jr., and 2d Lieut. Patrick Frissell and George A. Sanford, to Tientsin; Capt. Lochlin W. Caffey and Wilbur A. McDaniel, 1st Lieut. Lowe A. McClure and 2d Lieut. Alvin G. Gutensohn, Charles W. Elliott and William H. H. Morris, jr., 15th Inf., to the railway line stations. Mesdames McDaniel, McClure and Elliott accompanied their husbands. Capt. John B. Huggins, Med. Corps, has been ordered to Kuyeh, relieving 1st Lieut. Edgar F. Hays assigned to duty in Tientsin. Mrs. Huggins accompanied Captain Huggins and Lieut. and Mrs. Haines have taken quarters at the Imperial Hotel temporarily. Lieut. Blaine A. Dixon, 15th Inf., was relieved at Tongshan on Sept. 4 and reports at Tientsin for duty. Capt. Wilbur A. McDaniel, 15th Inf., stationed at Kuyeh, reported at headquarters on Sept. 8 for G.C.M. duty. Lieut. Blaine A. Dixon and Olin O. Ellis, 15th Inf., departed Sept. 9 on six weeks' leave. Their address is c/o Military Attaché, Tokio, Japan.

The 1st Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, of the British North China Command, are to leave Chingwangtiao Nov. 9 for Secunderabad, India. This regiment had been relieved in China by the 2d Battalion, Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), and in October, 1911, had embarked on the troopship, when orders were received for their return to Tientsin, due to reports of impending trouble in and around Peking and Tientsin. The Inniskillings will now be relieved by the 2d Battalion of the South Wales Borderers, who are due to arrive in Tientsin from Pretoria, South Africa, early in November. Many warm friendships have been formed among both the officers and enlisted men of the United States troops and the white British regiments in Tientsin, and many will regret the departure of this regiment. The British have two white regiments and one native, the 124th Baluchistan (India), in North China. They have permanent quarters in the British concession for two regiments, the third being quartered in a large godown in much the same manner as the United States troops. The British government, however, is building twenty sets of quarters in the British concession for the accommodation of the officers and married non-commissioned officers of the incoming regiment, which leads one to believe that three regiments will compose the British military contingent of Tientsin in the future. The British forces in North China are at present and have been for the past year under the command of Brig. Gen. F. J. Cooper, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.

A quarrel broke out on the evening of Sept. 2 between the Chinese military and police in Tientsin city. Some shooting occurred, with the result that one person was killed and

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OF AGES
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eleven wounded. The foreign troops were mobilized, but the trouble soon quieted down.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., Aug. 22, 1912.

At the recent shoot of the Cosmopolitan Gun Club Lieut. Courtney H. Hodges, 13th Inf., carried off first honors in the scratch event and second honors in the handicap. In the latter Captain Arnold came out with first honors. The reception given by Col. and Mrs. Funston, was a brilliant one. The guests were limited to members of the garrison, and very few were absent. Receiving were Col. and Mrs. Hunter, Gen. and Mrs. Funston. Mrs. Troup Miller and Mrs. James Shannon presided in the dining room, where they had the assistance of Misses Leonore Palmer and Blackwelder. Mrs. Charles T. Menoher and Miss Helen Nicholson were at the punch bowl.

Mrs. Muller entertained a number of children at Major Tompkins quarters in honor of her little granddaughter, Nena Tompkins, who is home from the convent for a few days. Among the children were Maria and Tigi McLean, Edith Kummel, Geraldine and Malvern Murphy, Jean and Josephine McFarlane, Phyllis Corbuser, Edith Aultman, Winchell and Charles Boice, Rudolph and Reed Roberts, Elizabeth and Katherine Traub, Dorothy and Vivian Kennington, Leonore and Corinne Palmer, John O. and Gus O. Donaldson, Joe Jeffries. Col. Daniel H. Boughton went up to Camp John Hay on Thursday to be gone several days. Mrs. Ballard has been spending several days in Manila, the guest of friends at the Manila Hotel.

Mrs. Osamu Latrobe has been quite ill with dengue fever. Miss Adele Magruder, of Cavite, has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Eugene G. Worthington this week. The reception and hop given by the officers and ladies in honor of the new arrivals, the 13th Infantry and the 8th Cavalry, on the evening of Aug. 20 was most brilliant. The lights of the hall were all shaded in blue or yellow, the crossed guns of the 13th were conspicuous in blue shaded lights, and the crossed sabers of the 8th were equally so in yellow lights. Back of the receiving line was a huge American flag in lights of appropriate colors, while everywhere were Japanese lanterns, crossed guns and sabers and flags. The program consisted of twenty dances, with many extras; after the tenth dance supper was served on the roof. The music was particularly good; during the intermissions between dances a second band played in the pavilion in the sunken gardens. Much credit was due Lieut. Troup Miller and Lieut. Sumner M. Williams, who formed the committee. In the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. George K. Hunter, Col. and Mrs. William J. Nicholson, Col. and Mrs. Daniel H. Boughton, Major and Mrs. Beaumont B. Buck, Major and Mrs. Dwight E. Aultman, Major and Mrs. Edwin P. Wolfe. Back of the officers stood orderlies with the colors of the various arms of the Service. Among the guests from the city were Acting Governor Gilbert and Mrs. Gilbert, Major and Mrs. Charles W. Kutz, Col. and Mrs. James B. Erwin, Miss Erwin, Capt. and Mrs. Ewing E. Booth, Miss Gladys Booth, Miss Julia Littell, Miss Adele Magruder, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston, Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, Major and Mrs. Frank L. Winn, Major and Mrs. A. M. Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Robert T. Oliver, Capt. and Mrs. Walter S. McBrown, Col. and Mrs. R. H. K. Loughborough, Capt. Harvey W. Miller, Lieut. John S. Chambers, Mr. Frederick W. Taylor, Director of Agriculture, Mrs. William Anderson, Col. and Mrs. Kniskern, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Miss Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Make, Mrs. Kaufman, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Hays, Capt. Tillman Campbell, Col. and Mrs. George W. McVeer, Lieut. and Mrs. William J. O'Laughlin, Major Ulysses G. McAlexander, Capt. P. G. Clark.

Lieut. and Mrs. James P. Marley entertained at dinner Aug. 21 and will again to-night. There were a number of dinners before the reception. Col. and Mrs. Nicholson has as guests Col. and Mrs. James B. Erwin and Miss Henrietta Erwin; Col. and Mrs. Boughton had Capt. and Mrs. Ewing E. Booth and Miss Gladys Booth. Lieut. and Mrs. George P. Hamilton had a dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. R. H. K. Loughborough, the other guests being Col. and Mrs. G. W. McVeer, Major and Mrs. Beaumont B. Buck and Mrs. Pauline Buck Hyatt; Capt. and Mrs. S. B. Arnold gave a dinner with eight covers; Major and Mrs. E. P. Wolfe and Major and Mrs. Dwight E. Aultman also entertained guests.

At the last meeting of the Post Bridge Club Mrs. A. E. Kennington again won first prize; Mrs. Charles F. Mortimer second. Major Herman W. Schull was a recent visitor on the post, having come out to select a site for firing a new machine gun. Col. and Mrs. Charles T. Menoher were hosts at dinner Aug. 21 for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston and Col. and Mrs. Hunter. Miss Helen Nicholson, of the post, is among those attending the house party given by some of the young people at Corregidor. There is much rejoicing at the post over the revoking of the orders sending Dr. Ralph W. Newton, M.R.C., to a post in the southern islands. Dr. Newton has been attending surgeon at McKinley for the past three months, and has been most successful in his practice.

Mrs. D. H. Boughton, Miss Bertha Blackwelder and Capt. H. B. Crosby attended the dinner given at the Army and Navy Club by Major and Mrs. Malvern-Hill Barnum Aug. 21. A ladies' bowling club has been formed by Mrs. Mortimer O. Bigelow. It has a membership of twelve and meets at the Y.M.C.A. every Thursday morning. Among the members are Mesdames A. R. Arnold, Charles H. Boice, Robert L. Collins, Dwight E. Aultman, T. Q. Donaldson, W. R. Henry, Daniel H. Boughton, Frank E. Davis, Misses Bertha Blackwelder and Dike Wilhelm.

There has been enthusiastic interest in the tennis tournament this week; the games have been played on the different courts, and there are always crowds present to witness them. Most of the games have been hard fought. On Monday Lieuts. Owen S. Albright, 13th Inf., and Ned M. Green, of the 15th

Infantry, defeated Col. Charles T. Menoher and Lieut. Harold H. Bateman, 1st Field Art., on the 13th Infantry court. The same day on the court of the medical garrison Capt. James D. Heysinger and Lieut. Mark D. Weed, M.C., were defeated by Lieuts. Frank P. Lahm and James A. Shannon, 7th Cav.; on the Artillery court Lieuts. Alfred A. Hickox and Parker C. Kallcock, 13th Inf., won from Major Dwight E. Aultman and Harold E. Marr, 1st Field Art. Cav. Tuesday Lieutenants Lahm and Shannon lost to Lieuts. John N. Greely and Frederick W. Teague, 1st Field Art., and Lieut. E. T. Smith and Capt. Nelson E. Margetts, 1st Field Art., lost to Capt. Evan H. Humphrey and Lieut. Lewis Brown, 7th Cav. The semifinals are being played to-day on the 13th Infantry court. When this tournament is over there is to be one of mixed doubles, for which sixteen entries have already been made.

The old magazines which have accumulated in most households on the post will hereafter be collected each month; they will be distributed among the messes of the various corps here and in Manila and on the interisland transports for the benefit of the men. This work has already been begun in Manila, and has been so appreciated that a committee of those so benefited came in a body to thank Mrs. Isaac W. Littell, who is at the head of the work. Mrs. S. B. Arnold has charge of it on the post.

Capt. W. W. Bessell has been made adjutant of the 13th Infantry, and took up his new duties on Aug. 21. He will give up his quarters on the post and move to the Army and Navy Club in the city. The 7th Cavalry Bridge Club reorganized this afternoon at the quarters of Mrs. J. Nicholson.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Eastern Division.
Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.
Department of the East—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.
Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans.
The Panama Canal Zone.
Central Division.
Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts in temporary command. Major Gen. William H. Carter to command the latter part of 1912.
Department of the Lakes—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt.
Department of the Missouri—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith.
Department of Texas—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Edgar Z. Steever.
Western Division.
Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.
Department of California—Hqrs., Fort Miley, San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler.
Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus.
Department of Hawaii—Hqrs., Honolulu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb.
Philippines Division.
Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.
Department of Luzon—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.
Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

ENGINEERS.
Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—E, G, H and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I, Ft. De Russy, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.
Headquarters, Washington, D.C.—A, B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; E and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1905; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L, are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.
Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Ambulance Co. No. 3, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

CAVALRY.
1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A and B, Presidio of S.F.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Boise Barracks, Idaho; Troops C and D, Yosemite National Park, Cal.
2d Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Bliss, Texas.
3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; A and K, Las Cienegas, Texas; B, Pelea, N.M.; C, Hachita, Texas; D, Columbus, N.M.; I, Ft. Bliss, Texas; M, Candelaria, Texas.
4th Cav.—Hqrs., and Troop C, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and

D, Nogales, Ariz.; B, Arivaca, Ariz.; K, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Douglas, Ariz.; H, Heresford, Ariz.; E, F and G, Warren, Ariz.; J and L, Ft. Apache, Ariz. Entire regiment will sail from San Francisco Jan. 5, 1913, for Honolulu to relieve 5th Cavalry.
5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu. Will sail for U.S. about Feb. 5, 1913, when relieved by 4th Cavalry; station to be designated later.
6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1911.
8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910.
9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.
13th Cav.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Hachita, N.M.; Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Bliss, Texas.
14th Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, D, F, G and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, Del Rio, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; C and H, Marfa, Texas.
15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield Bks., H.T.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 2, 1910, and C Oct. 31, 1910.
2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D, E and F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—A and B arrived April 1, 1911, and C, July 2, 1910.
3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; B, Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.
4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
5th Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas.

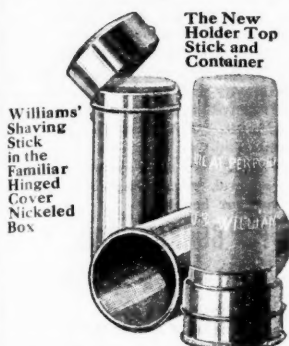
COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.
Company and Station. Company and Station.
1st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 86th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
4th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 89th. Ft. Williams, Me.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 90th. In Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 91st. Jackson, Bks., Fla.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
10th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 95th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.
11th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910. 96th. Ft. Warren, Fla.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
13th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
14th. Ft. Garbanas, Fla. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
18th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
20th. Ft. Larrancas, Fla. 105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 107th. Ft. Williams, Me.
23d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911. 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 119th. Ft. Washington, Md.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
36th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
42d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911. 127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
50th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
51st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 138th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910. 139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 140th. Ft. Howard, Md.
55th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 141st. Ft. Strong, Mass.
56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 142d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911.
57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 143d. Ft. Washington, Md.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 147th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 149th. Ft. Casey, Cal.
64th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.
65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 155th. Ft. Williams, Me.
70th. In Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. 156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga. 158th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 164th. Jackson Bks., N.Y.
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
80th. Key West Bks., Fla. 166th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
83d. Ft. Strong, Mass. 169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 170th. Mine companies.
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. 170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d. Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d. Ft. Winfield Scott; 4th. Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Philippines; 10th. Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.
1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Schofield Bks., H.T.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.

Williams' Shaving Stick



A perfect soap and a perfect shave. Soap that isn't touched by the fingers when you use it and is protected by the nickel cap when you put it down while you shave. It's the famous Williams' Shaving Stick in the new Holder Top.

Williams' Quick and Easy Shaving Powder affords the same rich, creamy lather that distinguishes Williams' Shaving Stick. Sample of either Williams' Shaving Stick, Williams' Shaving Powder, Williams' Shaving Cream, mailed on receipt of four cents in stamps. Address: THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY, Dept. A, Glastonbury, Conn.

3d Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
4th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattburgh Bks., N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of San Francisco.
7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Manila March 6, 1912.
9th Inf.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment, Canal Zone, Panama. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.
11th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
12th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Oct. 31, 1911.
14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. William H. Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C and D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
15th Inf.—Hqrs., 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; 2d Battalion, Philippine Islands, address Manila, P.I. Regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 3, 1911.
16th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
17th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. McKean, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Texas.
19th Inf.—Hqrs., band, Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Washington.
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Texas.
23d Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Jan. 1, 1912.
25th Inf. (colored).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.
26th Inf.—Hqrs., 1st and 3d Battalion and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; 2d Battalion, Ft. Brady, Mich.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Hqrs., band, Cos. I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. A and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. B and C, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and H, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Cos. E and F, Ft. Davis, Alaska.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; F and G, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Oct. 1. Later changes appear in another column.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.
CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. Hugh Rodman. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Commander.
Send mail for vessels of this Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FLORIDA, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fiske.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. At Newport, R.I.
DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. John Hood. At Newport, R.I.
MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At Newport, R.I.
NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
UTAH, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. At Newport, R.I.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander.
Send mail for vessels of this Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogewerff. At Newport, R.I.
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McL. Winslow, Commander.
Send mail for vessels of this Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Ad-

miral Winslow.) Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At Newport, R.I.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At Newport, R.I.
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S. Capt. Marbury Johnston. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. At Newport, R.I.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John D. McDonald. At Newport, R.I.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.
Send mail for vessels of this Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Joseph Strauss. At Newport, R.I.
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. George R. Clark. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. At Newport, R.I.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. Edward W. Eberle, Commander.
DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robison. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Group.

Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
REID (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At Newport, R.I.
FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At Newport, R.I.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Newport, R.I.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert F. Leary. At Newport, R.I.
SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At Newport, R.I.

Second Group.

Lieut. Clark H. Woodward, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ROE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At Newport, R.I.
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At Newport, R.I.
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus. At Newport, R.I.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Newport, R.I.
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At Newport, R.I.

Third Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson, Commander.
MAYRANT (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Ensign Leonard N. Linsley. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Fourth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATTERSON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At Newport, R.I.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At Newport, R.I.
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Julius F. Hellweg. At Newport, R.I.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At Newport, R.I.
TRIPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At Newport, R.I.

Fifth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JENKINS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At Newport, R.I.
FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Newport, R.I.
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At Newport, R.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Francis Martin. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEBANON (range ship). Chief Btsn. Christian Crane. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATASCO (tender). Btsn. John D. Pennington. En route to New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Manley F. Gates. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. William Derrington. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. John Rodgers. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for vessels of this fleet in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Wilbur G. Briggs. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Fisher. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Comdr. Claude B. Price. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Reno. At New York, N.Y.
BIRMINGHAM (scout), 8 guns. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHESTER (scout), 8 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence A. Abele. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ATLANTIC SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.

First Group.

Lieut. John T. G. Stapler, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
CASTINE (tender). Lieut. Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
SEVERN (tender). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Elwin F. Cutts. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
C-3 (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
C-4 (submarine). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
C-5 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

The Pre-eminent Cuvées of Champagne



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MOËT & CHANDON
WHITE SEAL
"VERY DRY"

MOËT & CHANDON
IMPERIAL CROWN
"BRUT"

GEO. A. KESSLER & CO.
SOLE IMPORTERS
NEW YORK & SAN FRANCISCO

Second Group.

Lieut. Warren G. Childs, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Warren G. Child. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
E-2 (submarine). Lieut. Clarence N. Hinkamp. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander-in-Chief.
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Ellicott. Sailed Sept. 21 from Yokohama, Japan, for Honolulu, Hawaii. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. George W. Kenyon. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At San Diego, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas A. Symington. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles F. Pousland. At San Diego, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Henry G. Shoner. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.
F-1. Lieut. James B. Howell. At San Francisco, Cal.
F-2. Ensign Francis T. Chew. At San Francisco, Cal.
F-3. Ensign Kenneth Heron. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PITTSBURGH, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds.) Lieut. Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Edward H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. William J. Moses. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Edison E. Scranton. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
DAVIS (torpedoboot). At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Shanghai, China.
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Olongapo, P.I.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Samuel S. Robison. At Fuchau, China.

Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. At Kiukiang, China.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. At Shanghai, China.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John J. Hannigan. At Shanghai, China.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Gratton C. Dickman. At Chinkiang, China.
VILLALOBOS G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ernest Durr. At Hankow, China.

Third Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Walter L. Heiberg. At Canton, China.

COST SO LITTLE DO SO MUCH!

Those who suffer from pimples, blackheads and other disfiguring facial eruptions, red, rough hands, itching, burning palms and shapeless nails; dry, thin and falling hair, with itching, scaly scalps—all should make trial at once of Cuticura soap and ointment. No other emollients cost so little and do so much. No others so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective not only for these minor afflictions of the skin, scalp and hair, but for torturing, disfiguring eczemas, rashes, irritations, scalings and crustings, from infancy to age.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At Olongapo, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Canton, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. John F. Hubbard. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Emil P. Svarz. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, G. Lieut. Bert B. Taylor. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Group.

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.

DECATUR (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Burton H. Green. At Olongapo, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Herbert A. Jones. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. At Olongapo, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Richard Hill. At Olongapo, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. At Olongapo, P.I.
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. William O. Wallace. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter, Commanding.

A-2 (submarine). Lieut. James M. Murray. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.
MOHICAN (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABAREDA (collier), merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Chefoo, China.
ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. William D. Pridoux, master. At Olongapo, P.I.
RAINBOW, C.C., 14 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Olongapo, P.I.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. Peter E. Radcliffe. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Preston. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
AMPHITRITE, M., Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
ANNAPOLIS, G., 4 guns. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ARKANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 33 guns. Capt. Ray C. Smith. Placed in commission Sept. 17 at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
BALTIMORE, P.C., 12 guns. Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Blackburn. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Roe W. Vincent. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. En route to Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. En route to Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHEYENNE, M., 6 guns. Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. En route to Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CYCLOPS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Hughes. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Francis A. L. Vossler. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

HANDBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

HECTOR (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Tiburon, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Lieut. Benjamin G. Bartholow. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Chief Btsn. George E. McHugh. At Hoboken, N.J. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. Address there.

MARS (collier), merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns.

Comdr. Newton A. McCully. At Beverly Farms, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell. In commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NASHVILLE, G. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NAVAJO (tug). Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. On cruise to Alaska. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Comdr. John F. Hines. In first reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

ORION (collier), merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. At the Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PEORIA (tug). Btsn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PETREL, G. Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. En route to Santo Domingo City, S.D. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. En route to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Send mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Lieut. Carlos A. Gardiner. In commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is the receiving ship at Boston.

SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. En route to Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SONOMA (tug). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. En route to Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. En route to Albany, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durell. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

VESTAL (collier), merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Eugene L. Bisset. At Guaymas, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

VULCAN (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Sticht. In commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary Williams. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

WHEELING. Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchison. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WYOMING, 1st C.B.S., 33 guns. Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.) Comdr. C. N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. Due to leave Bermuda Oct. 7 arrive Boston Oct. 12. Address mail there.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Comdr. E. H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired. Due at New York on Oct. 8 from annual cruise.

RESERVE TORPEDO GROUPS.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Russell S. Crenshaw, Commanding.

These vessels are en route to New York, N.Y., for the review.

Torpedoboats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macedonough and Worden; torpedoboats—Craven, Dahlgren, DeLong, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarines—A-1, B-1, B-2, B-3; and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as a barracks for the men of the division. The Worden is at the navy yard, New York, for certain tests. The Macedonough, Tingey, Thornton, Stockton, Shubrick, Craven, Dahlgren and De Long are en route to New York for the review.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Destroyers: Hopkins, Lawrence, Paul Jones and Truxtun. Torpedoboats: Farragut, Goldsborough and Rowan.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Torpedoboats: Blakely, Dupont, Morris and Porter. The Porter is at the New York yard.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

OSCEOLA, Chief Btsn. Peter Emery. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

POTOMAC, Btsn. Frank G. Mehling. En route to Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TECUMSEH, Chief Btsn. Herman P. Rahbusch. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Btsn. John Danner. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Lieut. Ernest A. Brooks. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.

INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. (See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet.")

NEWARK (station ship). Comdr. George W. Kline. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. William M. Crose. At



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Wilmington, Del., 716 Market St.

the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SALEM (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. (See "Salem" under "Special Service.")
SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.
SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. James J. Raby. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., for repairs. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. At Sausalito, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK, Chief Btsn. William Martin. At Wilmington, Del. Address there.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.O. (converted cruiser).

THE LANCE.

The lance has been ridiculed by many military experts, on the ground that it is out of date and cumbersome, but the weapon still has its advocates who point out its value in shock tactics and in cavalry charges. In Germany, for instance, the lance in the hands of the Prussian Uhlan remains a formidable weapon.

Recently attention has been called to the fact that the lance point often makes too deep a wound for the shaft to be withdrawn quickly, and that therefore the lancer runs the risk of having it wrenched from his grasp in the charge. In view of this the cavalry in Germany have been experimenting with a new kind of lance carrying a ball below the base of the lance head. It is said that the new arm is just as effective in disabling an enemy and is free from many disadvantages.—*Harper's Weekly.*

HOW HE GOT CLANCY.

One of the officers at Fort Monroe tells of the ingenuity exhibited by an Irish drill sergeant in instructing recruits in the mysteries of marching movements. There was one countryman of his with whom he had great difficulty in the matter of "halting."

After explaining and illustrating several times the sergeant approached the recruit, sized him up silently for a couple of minutes and then demanded his name.

"Clancy, sir," was the reply.

"Did you ever drive a horse, Clancy?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did you say when you wanted him to stop?"

"Whoa."

The sergeant turned away and immediately put his squad in motion. After they had advanced a dozen yards or so he bawled out at the top of his lungs, "Squad, halt! Whoa, Clancy!"

A FLUSTERED FIGHTER.

At the Army and Navy Club in Washington they tell a story of a famous old fighter who at a regimental reunion was expected to propose a toast to the regiment. He made a rambling but highly eulogistic speech, and concluded by saying:

"Here's to the gallant 55th, the last to reach the field and the first to leave it."

He sat down amid shouts of laughter, and then, realizing that he had made some mistake, he undertook to rectify it.

"Gentlemen," said he, "you must forgive my slip of the tongue. The toast I wished to propose was: 'Here's to the gallant 55th, equal to none!'"

NOT TO BE BRIBED.

The Naval Attaché to the British Embassy at Washington tells of an Irish boy who had shipped on board a British man-of-war and who had much annoyed the boatswain by his laziness.

Seeing him aloft one morning, gazing idly out to sea, the boatswain called out to him:

"Come down out of that, ye rascal! Come down out of that, and I'll give ye a dozen whacks with me rope!"

The boy smiled amiably. "I wouldn't come down if ye offered me two dozen," said he.

The United Service Gazette of London rejoices that "the long sought abolition of the choking apparatus which surmounted the field service dress jacket of the army officer has now been announced," and it hopes that the War Office will also extend the change to the rank and file, whose punishment with the present coat is much harder to bear than that of the officer, by reason of the fact that they have the shoulder braciings of the pack to contend with, to say nothing of the load. "It will, we suppose, take another year or two to get it into the official mind that what is good for the officer is also good for the man."

The Edison Alternating Current Rectifier

LETTER No. 49, OCTOBER 5, 1912

For the first time since the beginning of this series of letters, I was forced to repeat last week.

I am sorry, but everything seemed to conspire against me.

When a fellow is holding down the job of Chief Engineer of the Edison Laboratory, Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated, The Edison Storage Battery Company, etc., etc., he hasn't much time to play mumble pegs, especially when we are launching the new Edison Disc Phonograph, the Home Kinetoscope, and several other devices.

Here I am late getting this copy to the Journal. I wanted to illustrate as well as describe the Edison Alternating Current Rectifier this week, but Colonel Church tells me there isn't time enough for the making of cuts. So if you are interested, write in for Bulletin No. 100.

There are a lot of Edison Ignition Sets in use in the Army, Navy, Light House Department, Life Saving Service, etc., and I have received several letters of inquiry as to the best rectifier to use to charge them from alternating current circuits.

The Edison Alternating Current Rectifier is simply an electro-mechanical valve which allows current waves of only one polarity to pass through it from the A. C. circuit to the battery to be charged.

The method of operation is as simple as can be. Nothing to do but insert a plug in a lamp socket, connect the leads to the battery and close the switch.

It will run continuously, giving any desired charging rate of current within its rated capacity.

There are no complicated adjustments, special starting devices or complicated parts.

It is not fragile.

Paradoxical as the statement may seem, a battery will be charged as quickly by using this rectifier as it would if connected to direct current charging mains.

A small transformer, connected to the A. C. mains, delivers alternating current of the proper voltage to the automatic "valves."

When used with Edison Batteries, no rheostat is necessary in the battery circuit when charging from a rectifier of proper size to conform to the type of battery.

Although several of these rectifiers have been run constantly at full load for over 5,000 hours, no renewal of parts subject to wear has been found necessary.

When repairs are needed, the expense is slight and no especial skill is required to readjust the apparatus.

A complete line in sizes up to 100 amperes capacity is under construction. Meanwhile, the following sizes are ready for delivery.

PRICE LIST AND SPECIFICATIONS.

Size	Primary or	Cycles	Charging or	Amperes	List
	A. C. Volts		D. C. Volts	D. C.	
B-2	110-125	60	2-10	3- 8	\$65.00
B-2	110-125	40	2-10	3- 8	65.00
B-2	110-125	25	2-10	3- 8	72.00
B-4	110-125	60	2-10	6-16	80.00
B-4	110-125	40	2-10	6-16	80.00
B-4	110-125	25	2-10	6-16	90.00

NOTE:

Add 10 per cent. net extra for 220 volt A. C. primary winding.

Always give the make of battery, number of cells and required charging current.

When the rectifier is to be used without a regulating rheostat and ammeter or current indicator, it is always adjusted before shipment for the charging current specified.

When a regulating rheostat is used, the full range of charging current given in the above table will be obtained.

To be continued next week.

Notice.—This is one continued story of 52 installments which began in the Issue of Oct. 21, 1911, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. To avoid repetition, I often refer to cuts previously shown. It is therefore desirable that each issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL be filed for reference.

Respectfully,

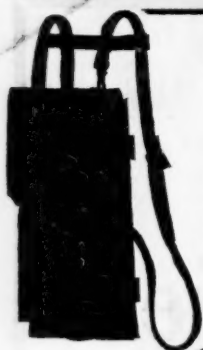
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Chief Engineer to and Personal Representative of

Thomas A. Edison.

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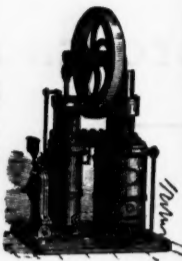
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